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NAMELESS.

The summer sun is on the trees,
And not a path is shady;
You sit within the porch to read,
A very dainty lady.
And is it a poem makes you grave,
Or just an old love-story
Of maiden bright and valiant knight
Who rides away to glory?

I know the kind of story well:
The maiden's hair is golden,
The night wears armor as they did
In days we now call olden.
They make their vows by moonlight dear,
In language rather stilted.
And then she pines alone for months,
And wonders if she's jilted.

But he comes gaily back, to find
She is of maids the truest,
And lovelier far than maidens are
With even eyes the bluest—
Not lovelier, sweet, than you to-day,
With sunshine on your bower,
A leafy nook, in which you look
The very fairest flower.

Would I might read the story too,
And chat with you about it;
Perhaps it's just as well I can't—
Indeed, I do not doubt it.
A pretty picture, dear, you make,
And in my heart I'll frame it;
I do not know what you are called,
And so I cannot name it.

FOILED IN HIS ATTEMPT.

The Story of Ada Sitgreave.

[From the New York Mercury.]

Ada Sitgreave was fair—was beautiful—was lovely. Ah. I see her now, as I saw her ten years ago—her image stands before me in its pristine maiden purity. Her beautiful dark brown hair, floating in natural ringlets over her shoulders of snowy white—shading, with its many tresses, her fair, white brow and glowing cheeks, blooming with the hue of health and a happy heart. And those lips that moved the kiss of love—well do I remember them. But Ada's chief beauty lay in that love-lit eye, which, "sparkling like a sunlit gem," still had a dreamy fullness, which bespoke a heart capable of the strongest ties of friendship and love.

So lovely does she seem as she now stands robed in white, with the light of the magnificent chandelier shedding a halo round her brow that one gazing on her would be tempted to say that she was a being not of earth—and so she seemed to me.

But, ah! her form was too fair—too fair to escape the villain's wiles. Yes, Ada, you are happy now; no care, no sorrow distracts your heart, the light of rapturous joy shines in your eye, but soon midnight darkness will enshroud that fair form, and those eyes will weep tears of bitter woe. Look, look forth to-night upon the calm, blue sky—look at those orbs of light high in the heavens—soon the first will appear an inky mass, the second, balls of glaring fire, for sorrow and anxiety, such as it will be thy lot to bear, can change the beauties of nature (yes, I will say it) the horrors of nature. We will, with your permission, kind reader, go back to the morning of the same day.

Here, in this spacious saloon, rich in all that wealth can procure, we find our heroine. A loose morning robe, confined at the waist by a silken cord, floats round her form, and, as she reclines on the brocatelle tete-a-tete, she seems scarce less lovely than on our first introduction.

She is not alone. A young man, whose years of dissipation, commencing at the ripe age of eighteen, had run eight years, and left a fair mark of their effect, stood before her. His dress was of the richest material and the most fashionable cut, while the rich display of jewelry bespoke him either a very rich man or a traveling gew-gaw establishment (the former was the fact.) Very little fault could be found with his personal appearance, save that a frowning expression of countenance bespoke a revengeful spirit. His errand, thus early in the day, we can guess—'twill be needless, therefore, to pen the words which fell from his lips when he asked Ada Silgreave to become Mrs. Morton; suffice it to say that this offer was met with a calm and decided refusal, which led to the following dialogue:

"Ada Sitgreave, had I supposed, for a moment, that my proposal would have been thus scorned, you never would have had the honor of seeing me at your feet, suing for what I could not gain; 'twere best for you yet to reconsider your answer."

"Mr. Morton," replied Ada; "my answer you have; it's the only one which I can bestow upon you. My hand can never be his who does not possess my heart."

"Know, then, Miss Sitgreave, that you shall yet ask me to marry you—yes, you shall ask me, and then—ha! ha! —I live for revenge!"

"Your threat is idle—I fear you not—a higher power—He will not forsake the orphan."

"We shall see."

Thus saying, Albert Morton, the only son of a millionaire, majestically stalked away, leaving Ada to her reflections, which, whatever they might be, were soon disturbed by another intrusion. What causes that blush to suffuse the the face of Ada when Leland Bertrand enters? His dress is of far less costly texture than was Albert Morton's; his face is bronzed by the rays of the sun. Ah, tell us now that "dress makes the man" in woman's eye. No!—Ada looked beneath the exterior—she saw a manly breast, and beneath it a noble heart. And in that commanding brow she saw a strong intellect and a will which stops not at trifles, but, preserving against opposition, till he is the conqueror.

Leland Bertrand advances in front of Ada, as Albert Morton had but a short time previous done, and, gazing upon her lovely form, exclaims, "Ada, you are beautiful!"

No answer, but a blush.

"Yes, you are beautiful! I gaze upon you as one wrapt in a dream, and, when I awake, it is to find myself more miserable than I was before. This morning I come to bid you farewell, for I must tear myself from your presence. Had I wealth to lay at your feet, then might I linger and feast my eyes upon your charms; but, alas! I am poor. I never felt my poverty until that day when first I saw you—when my arm rescued you from the overwhelming waves—I never had seen beauty till then. O, why am I poor? But I'll away to some foreign clime, and e'en there your face will haunt my dreams; each zeypher will waft to my ears the sound of that silvery voice. I love you, Ada—yes, I love you without hope. When settled in life, as your station requires, will you sometimes cast a thought on me? I can ask no more?"

"More than you ask, then I will give, Leland, you have long possessed my heart; now I offer you my hand."

'Tis a scene too grand for mortal eyes—we leave them "locked in love's embrace."

We have now traced the thread of our narrative up to when we left off. * * * *

I have often thought that if the doomed in the invisible world have a season of demoniac joy, 'tis when they view a mortal plotting the ruin of an innocent girl. Crime of every kind is prevalent; but what can compare with this? The thief takes what will perish in the using—the murderer hurries his victim to the eternal world—but the seducer compels his victim to live after all the joy of existence has passed away.

Reader shall we lift the vail? Albert Morton's first action after reaching the street was to call a carriage. Giving the driver some hasty directions, he soon was whirled away from the din and dust of the city—now by the purling streams, anon by the verdant meadow, across hills, through vales, until at length he enters a sombre wood. Three miles of its depth have been pierced; when a mansion, ruin, or some object which has been, or is, a human habitation, comes in sight. Perhaps 'twere best for us to attempt a description of the craggy old tenement.

It may seem a fit harbinger for those creatures of fancy called ghosts. We know of none which would sooner suggest the idea of those midnight goblins than would this self-same old ruin. Its dim gray walls, covered in part with ivy and moss, standing amid the forest oaks, where the breezes sigh and moan, its outside appearance is anything but pleasing, nor is the interior of a more inviting character. The dingy ceiling, of chocolate brown, once, perhaps, polished and white, now showing the footprints of time, and serving as food for worms. The uncarpeted floor, covered with dust—the old fashioned hearth of solid stone. All combined seemed to deride the idea that once merry voices awoke the echo of those time-honored walls, and that, in the soft twilight hour, or when darker night hung o'er the earth around, yon old hearth was wont to gather a happy and merry household group, full of life and glee. Perhaps in this same old second story room, some daring lover has sought to learn his fate from her whose lips he afterwards pressed with "the first kiss of love." But 'tis past. Those fair forms and faces long since have passed away, and become food for the canker worm. To this old ruin Albert Morton wended his way; his sole object seemed to be to ascertain the security of the place; he examined every bolt, bar, window and door. Satisfied with his scrutiny, we leave him to return again to the city.

A few moments after we first saw Ada Sitgreave standing in her chamber, a servant entered bearing a letter, which Ada opened and read as follows:

"MISS SITGREAVE—Knowing your kindness of heart, I make that knowledge my only apology for thus applying to you for aid. At your door waiting is one who will conduct you to my abode, where you will find me not an entire stranger.

ONE IN DISTRESS."

Accustomed to visiting scenes of suffering and distress, Ada soon equipped herself, and, accompanied by her guide, a seemingly middle-aged woman, set forth on her adventure. Two blocks were traversed, when she was suddenly seized by the arms and hurried into a carriage, which started at a furious rate toward the country. Paralyzed with terror, Ada sank into a fainting fit in the carriage. When she awoke, it was in the old ruin which we have already described. By the light of the candle which had been left burning, she could discern the gloomy outlines of the place, while she realized that she was a prisoner.

She knew full well whose brain had planned the deed, and by whom it had been executed. In agony of soul she prayed—"O, God give me strength to meet my fate! O, God deliver me!"

There was no little commotion in town, when it was noised abroad that Ada Sitgreave had been abducted. Search was made, high and low, but no tidings of her whereabouts were brought. No one recollected seeing her after she left her uncle's roof.

All was mystery! One heart was wrung with agony. Leland Bertrand was well nigh distracted. Had he known of the scene enacted on that fatal morning, then he would have had some clue to who was the perpetrator of the dastardly deed. And how fared Ada? A week had passed away; her food had been regularly supplied, still she had seen no one; consequently she knew she was visited when she slept, which added to the horror of her situation. At length the eighth day of her incarceration dawned. At about ten o'clock the bolt was withdrawn; the door opened, and Albert Morton stood in the chamber.

"Ada," he said, "Ada, I offer you my hand once more. Your friends believe you dead; indeed a body has been found which resembles yours; hence you can expect no aid from them. Now, I offer you a name, a home, restoration to society and friends—all, if you will consent to become my wife. If you still are obstinate, and refuse, know that you are mine! What is your answer?"

"My answer is still the same—a false vow I never will breathe."

"Then know, Ada Sitgreave, that your pride will have a fall to-night."

"Ah, to-night!" Could we lift the veil from to-night, you, Albert Morton, would pale before the events of "to-night!"

"To-night!" muttered the wretch, as he closed the cumbrous door.

The situation of Ada was now more horrible than before, for she had no means of preventing his foul designs, and she little doubted that he would keep his word. Ah, thy sky is darkened now—thy brain whirls; canst thou bear up? 'Tis a sore, sore trial. She thinks of the bright world without, friends, and, more than all, of one whose strong arm would rescue her, if he knew where her prison was, but, alas, he knows not! Weep, fair girl, thy dews may not be fruitless tears. * * * *

In a spacious room, illuminated by a strong glare of light, around a table, sat four persons. The empty bottles bespoke they had enjoyed; or were enjoying; what might be called a jolly time, and, indeed, the loud tone of voice in which their conversation, was conducted bore witness to the fact.

"I say, Al," said one young blood, "what lay are you on now?"

"Yes, tell us, old fellow" chimed in another, "what has kept you from our meetings during the past week" Some bright eyed inamorata, I'll be bound."

"Well, boys," replied the person addressed, who was none other than our old acquaintance, Albert Morton. "Well, boys, I have the prettiest piece of humanity which this city can produce caged in a safe place; three hours from now, in the old ruin in Bethel Woods, I will meet her, and take her to my arms. For awhile I will feast upon her charms, and then she will go as others have gone. I hate her! yes, she dared refuse the offer of my hand; but revenge is sweet, boys."

Had the speaker noticed with what eagerness another person in the room listened to his words: he would have been more careful.

Leland Bertrand was far from an uninterested listener, for he knew in his heart that it was his own Ada of whom the libertine was speaking.

His first step was to acquaint the legal authorities with the purport of his suspicions. A sufficient force was soon detailed to Bethel Wood, with Leland as leader.

Albert Morton stood on the threshold, inserted the key in the lock, passed within, and soon opened Ada's door.

"Now," he exclaimed, heated with liquor as well as passion; "now I'll tame your pride. You refused a millionaire's son, did you? You can now never be my wife, but you shall be my mis—"

The words did not all escape his lips, for the strong arm of the law was laid upon his shoulder, and the millionaire's son was a culprit, arrested on the charge of abduction, for which he afterwards suffered the penalty.

Joyous was the meeting of Ada and Leland, and but six weeks passed by, when, on a soft balmy evening, the man of God spoke the words which made them one. Peace be with them while life's pathway they tread.

FUNNY FRAGMENTS.

—Bay windows are safe arbors at night for little smacks.

—Now is the time to put your hens under bonds with a coop on.

—Although a woman's age is undeniably her own, she never owns it.

—Sentimental young grammarians are very apt to parse "love" as a "one-night verb."

—Preacher: "My little man, is your father a Christian?" Boy: "Yes sir, but he ain't working at it much lately."

—Every man must work his own way to success; nothing in this world but a mule's hind-leg springs up spontaneously.

—The New Haven girl who practiced with a revolver until she could snuff a candle, found when too late the young men were looking for who could handle a broomstick.

—Circuses are a little backward this season. Only five of them are the biggest show on earth." Each of the other six is simply "the most complete aggregation on the road."

—These are indeed days of progress. It took Moses forty years to travel through the wilderness. The average bank cashier of to-day would cover the ground in about twenty-four hours.

—When you hear a country church choir singing "There will be no more sorrow there," you conclude at once that either the aforesaid choir will not be there, or they will not be permitted to sing.

—School mistress (just beginning a nice improving lesson upon minerals to the juniors)—"Now, what are the principal things we get out of the earth?" Youthful angler, aged four, (confidentially)—"Worms!"

—There was a period of over one thousand years in the history of this world when doors had no key-holes and a citizen could be seen feeling all over the door without exciting the least suspicion against his social standing.

—A demoralized saloon-keeper while bewailing to a friend the bad state of his business, looked toward a new spire creeping heavenward, and with a wave of the hand said: "Them's the d—d things that's ruinin' the country.

—Sarah Ann: "O, aint my brother a clever boy, Eliza Jane? He's only been to school two months an' he's got the catechism." Eliza Jane: "Wot's that! Why, my brother's only bin to school two weeks an' he's got the measles!"

—"Boys," said a rural school-teacher, "knowledge never comes without seeking. Stick a pin there." And then as he shot up in his seat like a jack in the box, he offered a reward of five dollars for the boy who had stuck a pin there.

—"The Sweet Singer of Michigan" now cants a lullaby:

"Hand down the paregoric,
Hunt up the gooseile,
The angel has the colic,
Just like a common chile."

—"Be a good boy and don't break your mother's heart, for then you would be an orphan in an asylum, where you have to listen to a couple of sermons on Sunday, and two or three during the week," said his mother, and that boy has been good ever since.

—Music no doubt has charms to soothe the savage breast. But when it comes to putting a squalling, colicky baby to sleep, stick to paregoric, young man, as you would cling to a sheet-anchor at a time when the hungry waves are waiting for the honor of being your final pillow.

—De big sunflower may rise above
De modest 'tator vine,
An' brag about its Sunday clothes,
An' put on airs so fine;
But when the winter howls around,
And de snow lies at de doah,
De big sunflower, O! whar am he?
The 'tator hez de floah!

—The Rev. Mr. G——, of Stirling, remarked to one of his hearers that he had heard he was about to be married for the third time. The reverend gentleman added: "They say, John, you're getting money with her; you did so on the last two occasions; you'll get quite rich by the wives." "Dear sir," quietly responded John, "What wi' bringin' them in, and puttin' them out, there's nae muckle made o' them."

SONG.

O, kiss me once, good-bye sweetheart,
Oh, kiss me once, good bye!
Since bees were made to roam, dear love,
And birds were made to fly,
And your light heart so lightly loves,
Then kiss me once—good-bye!
Dear, kiss me once good-bye!

Say! Love me for one little hour—
In all the lonesome years
I'll hold that hour a shining gem,
Too sweet to dim with tears;
One star in all my weary night
Too high above all tears; dear love.
Too sacred sweet for tears.

Ah, kiss me once, 'tis my heart's cry—
My love, my sweet, my knight!
As royally you pass me by
Into the brave sunlight!
See, I am kneeling in the dust!
There—I'll not weep nor sigh,
But pitifully smiling crave
One kiss, my love—good-bye!

I've laid my heart beneath your feet—
Is it not worth *one* kiss?
Ah, grandly paid, my king, my sweet!
I'd hold it by such bliss—
What—cold as winter's cruel breath!
Nay, stoop and kiss me ere I die,
For I am wounded to the death
And you pass me scathless by!
Yet kiss me once good-bye sweetheart—
Good-bye—it is good-bye!

—*New York World*

MORE THAN HER MATCH.

Long shafts of moonlight were shooting down through what seemed an almost impenetrable wood and quivering on the green mosses. A faint wind dallied with the foliage. Wild flowers flecked the ground.

Here, in this sylvan retreat, sat Miss Barron, and she was very much out of humor, for every now and then she drove the point of her parasol into the unoffending mosses. She looked and was downright disgusted with everything and everybody. The belle of three seasons, during which she had escaped heart whole, she was now "caught," and all because of a three weeks sojourn at a country villa.

To be sure, moonlight, sifting through vines over a rustic porch, has something more intoxicating than the glare of gas-jets, a wandering, scented wind, just off from the meadows, has rather a finer appeal than air vitiated by cut-flowers and gas; drives over grass-grown roads that are fledged with wild vines and overhung with branches are just a trifle different in effect from the London parks in landau or phaeton, and that animal, man, who, in town, is so carefully dressed, is, in the country, where one would suppose zoological specimens would thrive better something more human, in tweed and felt hat. At any rate, Madge had found it so.

Madge had never been off her guard before. Hitherto she had visited fashionable watering places, but this year she had come to a quieter place, and had met Lyndhurst Barrington. She did not yet know, however, she was in thraldom. She only knew she was cross and lonesome; and so she sat punching the little blossoms and pouting. She thought Barrington exceedingly companionable, and that the other four gentlemen stopping at the villa were little better than wooden men. As for downright, earnest love, why, her intentions for three years had been never to venture her heart at sea, but only to glide about the shore, flirting, safe to disembark at any time. Yet she was now thinking of Lyndhurst Barrington in a way many would have termed love. But she would not admit this to herself. He was a delightful summer friend, that was all, she said. She liked summer and flowers, and birds, and hazy atmospheres, and a quiet flirtation, but when those went the coming season brought new enjoyments and fresh flirtations, and Barrington could go with them. Were there not others, pray, who could read Tennyson and sing tenor? But now, just this moment, it was rather lonesome. If he only would come!

He had gone to town the morning previous, promising to return in the evening. She had walked with him through this wood path, on his way to the station. He had lingered a moment at the stile beyond to tell her how beautiful she looked—how the fresh morning air had brightened the color on her checks.

"Come this evening as far as here to meet me," he had said, "won't you? The path will be a horrid labyrinth without you."

"You will surely return?" she had asked. "If you don't I shall find every tree a hobgoblin, when I go back alone."

"Return, indeed! I shall think of nothing else. I shall do nothing all day but pull out my watch to see if it is time for the train."

Then he caught her hand in a quick way, thought a moment, bounded over the stile; and hastened down the path, turning often to look back at the pretty picture she made, listlessly leaning on the stile, with a tinge of regret in her face. At a turn where she would soon be hid from sight he had dared to wave her a kiss.

Madge was now waiting; according to appointment, and she had taken care to concoct a most ravishing toilet.

But all her little preparations were wasted. Lyndhurst Barrington did not come. Still she waited. It seemed so unreasonable, so cruel, to disappoint her. Perhaps he was only trying to tease her, and got out unseen, and would surprise her directly by his appearance.

A doleful sough of wind, coming from the dark recesses of the wood, a sudden shutting down of night, made Miss Barron feel something like fear, and she started nervously to return. As it grew darker her dread became terror; she fancied strange noises were about; her feet scarcely touched the ground; she skimmed on, fluttering at heart like some low-flying bird belated from its nest.

What wonder that she vowed that night as she brushed out her hair, never to forgive Mr. Barrington? What wonder that a harmless little bunch of violets, which he had gathered for her the day previous and which she had treasured in a vase on her dressing case, she now found faded, disagreeable and odorless, and that she tossed them pettishly out into the darkness from her window?

"I detest him and his violets," she cried. "He may stop in town till doomsday, for aught I care."

Miss Barron did not sleep well and rose in the morning with a dull weight on her feelings. "Perhaps," she thought, "he will not come even to-day."

As she dressed for breakfast he was constantly in her mind.

"Perhaps he did it on purpose," she said. "Perhaps he didn't but lost the train. But he had no business to lose the train," she added crossly. "Perhaps he was ill; perhaps some woman had asked him to remain. Well, if so, I don't care," she said. "He shall see I am happy enough, and not even piqued, when he comes."

Still, as the day wore on, Madge found the ladies of the company provoking and the gentlemen more uninteresting than ever. Mechanically toward evening she donned the same toilet as on the night previous, and took a circuitous route through the garden, that none might be cognizant of her movement. Emerging out of sight, she struck straight for the wood-path; and here we find her again listening for the roar of the train, notwithstanding all her angry vows of the night before.

Beautiful, cross, unreasonable girl!

"I will not go to the stile," she was saying to herself, "and that will be a disappointment to him."

She was somewhat unsettled, however, for fear she might be in just the same predicament as on the preceeding evening, and have to return through the gloomy wood alone. She had seven-eighths of a mind to go back, even yet. But she remained after all, so preverse is woman.

At last, with a sudden screech, the engine came steaming along. Miss Barron began to trace figures on the ground with her parasol, and put on a most expectant air, her features sinking into a repose and unconcern benign enough to befit a saint.

She saw Lyndhurst Barrington descend from the train and come striding on joyously till he came in sight of the stile; for, though hidden herself, she could observe all his movements.

He came on eagerly, looking to the right and left for her, and almost stumbled over Miss Barron.

"Oh, Madge!" he cried, as he threw himself at her feet;" "you did forgive me, and have come to meet me!"

"Forgive you, Mr. Barrington?" Nothing could be more icy cold. "Pray, what has been your fault?" She looked as she spoke, straight before her, but with an air of surprise which was exceedingly well counterfeited.

He looked up eagerly into her face as he answered, "Why," I was button holed to death in town yesterday. It seemed as if a conspiracy had been entered into, and that every fellow I knew had left his summer haunt to go up to town to detain me. I transacted but half my business, and put off Jack Longley with only a nod on my way to the station. I suppose he'll never speak to me again. After all, I was one minute too late. I saw the confounded train sweeping out of the station just as I reached it. I was in despair, thinking you would come to meet me."

"I did walk down last evening, but I can hardly say, that I came to meet you. I thought, if business or illness kept you you might be gone a week. I never thought of you as hobnobbing with your male friends and sauntering to the station."

"Madge!" and a serious look came into his face, "Let us stop bickering, and begin where we left off yesterday."

"Very well," she replied. "I believe the point at which you left off was whistling and I was doing nothing in particular; so if you will strike off a stave of anything, I will demurely, but admiringly, walk by your side."

"Madge!" he exclaimed excitedly. "I did no such thing. Do men gaze at statuary or pointings and whistle? Faith, my last remembrance is of a prettier picture than an art-room ever held, I saw a beautiful woman, looking regret at my leaving—a woman I want for my wife."

Here was a poser! Proposed to! It came like a sweet surprise, nevertheless. But it was contrary to Miss Barron's tactics. Were weeks of delightful flirting to be cut off in a moment in this fashion? How could he have believed her in earnest? It was ridiculous. She had meant to play the injured mistress for several days, and make him abject in his efforts to reinstate himself with her. She did not want a climax reached with this man. Her heart had told her it would leave a regret she had never known before. To avoid this now, she would begin with raillery.

"Really, Mr. Barrington," she said, "you must be hungry or overtired, to make such a statement. A well spread table, steaming viands, comfort, and a wife, must have shot through your brain. I can assure you a delightful supper now awaits you——."

"Miss Barron," he began, frowning without apparent notice of her words, and rising to his feet, "three weeks ago I did not know you; but in that time all my life now seems to have been crowded. I never stopped to question your actions. It seemed as if there was no need of asking for vows, they would donate a commencement of love. I wanted to be as if we had loved forever."

"Very well," she said, "let it be so; no vows, no commencement. You see I agree with you perfectly."

"No, I will not have it so," he cried, trying to take her hand.

"As you please," she laughed, shrugging her shoulders. "I can pick my way through this bog without help."

"I hope I am not wanting in gentle behavior, but before I or you stir a step further," he said, stepping in front of her and barring the way, "I want a simple answer to a simple question—plain 'yes' or 'no.' Do you love me Madge?"

"If I cannot say 'yes,' perhaps I cannot say 'no.' I think friendship does not justify an abrupt 'no.' I—"

"I don't want equivocation," he broke in. "If you loved, eyes, lips, voice, acts, all would blend into 'yes.' It must be 'yes' or 'no,' I say."

Madge had never met any man so masterful. But she answered, nevertheless. "Then, 'no,' since you force me to be unladylike."

"I do not ask you to be unladylike. I do not say you are. I asked you for your love. It was a straightforward question. I wanted a straightforward answer. My arm, Miss Barron."

And thus walking, assisting her over every trifling inequality of ground, they went on to the villa.

Miss Barron was exceedingly gay that evening. Lyndhurst loved her! Of course she was not going into any prosy engagement. She could not hedge herself in by marriage. But they could live the delightful life they had lived this last three weeks always. He had nothing in particular to do. Why could he not, when they should return to London, visit her every day? She could, she thought, flirt all the same, when he was not by; and his attentions, therefore, would be just so much gained. Her life was not to be altered an iota. She did not profess to love the man. He must not, however, scatter his attentions. He must concentrate all his admiration on her.

But toward the close of the evening, when Madge found he had not sought her once, a shadow of a thought passed through her mind that perhaps he was not a poodle dog, after all, to be led about in this way by a string.

She had sung, thinking to bring him to her side, but he had lounged away—a thing he had never done before when she was at the piano. She had taken a garden stroll with a rival, Mr. Oakley, and Lyndhurst had carelessly drawn up his outstretched legs, as he sat lazily on the veranda steps to let them pass down, without other notice of the presence. He had, she decided, fairly ill-treated her, a lady, and she would not tolerate rudeness. She would teach him what was due to her.

But days passed. A week wore on. She found no possible chance to visit her anger on him. He never joined her. He was always civil and well-bred, but that was all. She was downright perplexed.

She scarcely ever met him, even at the table, much less of an evening. He went fishing by sunrise, rode on horseback half the day, and at night asked the gentlemen up to his chamber; the ladies sitting lonely in the parlor, heard through the open windows, laughter ring out and gay songs being sung. It was getting maddening.

One evening Madge curled herself up on a sofa and looked at the matter seriously. She must outgeneral him. But how? She had tried hauteur, and it had signally failed. Now she would try a dash of "giving in" even though it hurt her to do so. She would plant herself on the old footing.

Just then Lyndhurst stepped into the room, cautiously at first, as if fearing her presence. She immediately rose to meet him. He did not start, but looked her over from head to foot without a word. She gaily said:

"Don't you think your Highness is overdoing things a trifle?" Then she lost control of herself, and showed her vexation. "Sing to me," she cried, "walk with me, talk to me, do anything to obliterate this doleful week."

"Well, Miss Barron," he answered coolly, "suppose we talk and walk. I'll say, under the stars, what I said under the oaks, and you shall give me a true answer."

She looked at him a moment, then fairly blazed. "I never saw such persistence. Thank heaven! I go home to-morrow, where gentlemen know what to do to a lady, and take 'no' for 'no' without getting sullen. Good night, Mr. Barrington; and, good-by. If you ever consent to be less boorish, persistent, I shall be pleased to see you in town."

He watched her out of the room and then sat down to the piano.

Miss Barron's first impulse was to seek out the party on the lawn, but somehow every face on earth but one seemed tame. Then she resolved to go into the library and read, but books were so wearying.

"I would play," she said, pettishly, "if that pigheaded masculine was not monopolizing the piano."

Just at this point she burst into tears. Crying, usually, to Miss Barron consisted of a couple of tears mopped up by a bit of lace. She had never before thrown herself down in such a limp shape, and got herself in such a thorough tempest of weeping, as now. She was an hour at it. Gradually she got calmer. She sat up, and began to consider that was next best to do.

She tried to think of going home as a pleasure soon at hand. Home! What had she there? Only an old aunt, who dozed in a lace cap, with a cup of chocolate at her elbow half the time. The memory of the pleasant days spent here would drive her wild in that gloomy house. Then she acknowledged that it would be terrible anywhere without—without—

She jumped to her feet.

"He will drive me wild," she said, "banging in that way on the piano."

She passed into the hall and looked into the drawing-room, where he sat placidly playing.

"Poor fellow!" she thought. "How can I call it obstinacy? It looks like misery written all over his features. And isn't he superb looking? Why no one else has ever approached him. And he will be mine if I say it."

Suddenly—can you comprehend it?—she walked straight into the parlor and stole up behind him, put her arms about his neck, and pressed her cheek against his.

Not a word was said for some moments; but his fingers fell from the keys, his arms dropped listlessly at his sides, his head sunk lower and lower on his breast, and Madge felt a mist gathering in her eyes, a mist of happy tears.

"Come out under the stars," she whispered, "I want to say yes to you."

"I am answered, Madge," he said drawing one of her hands over his shoulder, and talking with it against his lips. "Let us not mar this moment of surprise and joy by a single word."

"Lyndhurst, you are provoking as ever. When I would not, I must; now I will, I shall not. I shall have to practice humility, I see, and study my lord's moods. You've played the high hand long enough, and I insist on saying 'yes' in my own way. There, now, if you don't want to speak again in an hour I will rest my face here and dream."

"I don't think you will find me a tyrant," he said kissing her. "But come out, Madge, and let's compare our mutual miseries during the past week."

He led her through the open window, holding back the swaying vines for her to pass. There, arm in arm, under the stars, let us leave them.

—A young lady was inquiring of her old nurse, the widow of a pensioner, how she got on. "Badly enough, darlint, only the government intinds to do something for us." "And what's government, Nora?" "Is it jokin' ye are, miss? sure every child knows what's government. It's a half a dozen gentlemen and sich as they, may be, that meets and thinks what's best for themselves, and then say that's best for us—and that's government."

A MAY SONG—BY VIOLET MAY.

A little while my love and I,
Before the mowing of the hay,
Twined daisy wreaths and cowslip-balls,
And carolled glees and madrigals,
Before the hay, beneath the May,
My love (who loved me then) and I.

For long years now my love and I
Tread severed paths to varied ends;
We sometimes meet, and sometime say
The trivial things of every day,
And meet as comrades, as friends,
My love (who loved me once) and I.

But never more my love and I
Will wander forth, as once, together,
Or sing the songs we used to sing
In spring-time, in the cloudless weather;
Some chord is mute that used to ring,
Some words forgot we used to say
Amongst the May, before the hay,
My love (who loves me not) and I.

—*London World.*

Ill-Omened Birds.

The raven takes the place of the eagle in northern mythology. He was sacred to Wodan, and was believed to be his especial companion. Wodan had two ravens: named Huginn and Muninn, who reported to him all the news of the world; and, furthermore, announced to heroes their approaching death. Thence arises the universal belief that the croaking of a raven portends death. In the Middle Ages, evil spirits were supposed to assume the form of ravens, for when Christianity transformod Wodan into the devil, his winged messengers also became uncanny. Sometimes the sight of a raven brings ill-fortune, and sometimes it betokens good; but whoever finds a feather will have luck. In Swabia a flight of ravens foretels war, and in the Tyrolese Oetz-Thal people say that, when the ravens fly around some particular pasture, and suddenly dart to the ground, a cow will die within three days. The Tyrolese peasantry declare that the ravens are so clever that "they scent the powder in the gun," and that is the reason it is so difficult to shoot them. According to a Tyrol legend the ravens and crows once had snow-white plumage, and were beautiful birds, very proud of their appearance. They were especially fond of frequenting the neighborhood of streams and bathed a great deal. One day they were thus engaged when the Holy Child drew near to quench His burning thirst, but the ravens splashing in the water made it thick and muddy. Then the Holy Boy said: "Because ye are so ungrateful and so vain of your dazzling white plumage, ye shall henceforth have nought but black feathers until the end of the world." In the Lech Valley there is a belief that the ravens never drink during June, because in that month they fed the Prophet Elijah. In North Germany, Swabia and Tyrol, a superstition prevails that if the eggs are taken from a raven's nest, boiled, and replaced, the old raven will bring a root or stone to the nest, which he fetches from the sea. This "raven stone" is very valuable, for it confers great good fortune on its owner, and has likewise the power of rendering him invisible when worn on the arm

The magpie shares the raven's reputation for sorcery in many places, and he is also supposed to bring bad luck. Silesia is the only exception, for there the people think that the chattering of a magpie foretells the arrival of esteemed visitors. In Tyrol, on the contrary, its screaming denotes famine or pestilence. Whenever a magpie screams outside a house in West Prussia or Hesse, it is regarded as a sure token of strife that same day. A magpie boiled down into soup makes him who eats it lose his senses. In the Lech Valley a curious notion exists, that when nine magpies are seen together, one of them is sure to be a witch. It is unlucky to shoot a magpie in Prussia; and in the Wetteran the same theory is held respecting the water wag-tails, who are much given to frequenting the neighborhood of cows, "because they were formerly cows themselves!" Popular tradition states that magpies were originally white birds, and that they owe their black feathers to some enchantment. But the time will come when they will cast off the spell and resume once more their snowy plumage, and then happy days will dawn upon the earth. The Emperor Barbarossa sleeps within the mountain so long as the magpies wear their colored plumage, but when they regain their former white hue he will awake, and will emerge from his subterranean cavern, to reign triumphantly over a great united fatherland. In Uhland's well-known ballad of the Emperor Barbarossa, it is the ravens who encircle the mountain where the Kaiser reposes. Other ill-omened birds are jackdaws, whose appearance in flights betokens either tempest or war; and the owl, whose hooting portends death; while in the Prussian Mark, Silesia and Austria the same quality is ascribed to the cock when he crows into the house. A crowing hen means ill-fortune, but it can be averted by immediately wringing the neck of the evil prophet.—*All the Year Round.*

The Young Lady and the Goat.

In Charleston, S. C., amusements appear to be scarce during Lent, and the young people can't hold in. A lot of young ladies, bent on fun and mischief, purchased a joint interest in and got a clear title to a sturdy old goat, which, for various reasons, they wished to change its residence from their neighborhood. They then got up a goat raffle, with the condition that the winner of the goat should ride him home. Their gentlemen, friends all joined in the spirit of the fun and speculation, and went in lively for chances. The ladies also took a few chances slyly. The list was soon filled, and the time and place for the great raffle were set. There was a jolly crowd. The goat for sacrifice was tied to a fence outside while his doom hung over him. The blind goddess who shakes the dice-box turned the tide of fortune in favor of one of the young ladies who got up the scheme and was most interested in the change of the goat's residence. She was shocked. She had not drawn an elephant, but a pestiferous billy-goat—just as bad. But the die was cast, and she had to submit—yet not to the terms. She flatly refused to ride the goat home, as per specification. She led the animal to her house in the darkness of night, followed by a merry crowd of goat-rafflers, who enjoyed the novel Lenten amusement immensely.

—In New Jersey the mosquitos can wind their bugle-strains without straining their bugles.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

FOLLOWING close upon the Beaver county decision in regard to liability for losses caused by the July riot of last year, placing it upon Allegheny county, comes a synopsis of the report of the Investigating Committee appointed by the Legislature, and which spent some time in this city looking into the matter. It reports that it will not express an opinion as to who should pay the losses incurred by the riots. It gives taffy to Gen. BRINTON and excuses his wonderful retreat opposed by no enemy and pursued by nobody. It assumes the Mayor and Sheriff should have put down the mob, and that there exists no evidence that it was a wide spread organization, but a local uprising. We do not at the present writing appreciate the value of the labors of the Committee. No result was reached, and we doubt whether a solitary view taken has not already been presented, and with which the public has become familiar.

CAN HAYES BE INNOCENT?

In unscrupulous and almost diabolical ingenuity in contriving political tricks and subterfuges to hoodwink the people, the Democratic leaders are no match for the Republican wire workers; they never have been, and we trust they never will be. Only in this way, at the last Presidential election, could they, as they certainly did, after TILDEN was really elected President, bring about a state of things which resulted in keeping him out of the office, and putting in the defeated candidate, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. HAYES knew he had been defeated, and had already acquiesced. The Democracy could never have conceived and executed the diabolical plot which the immaculate HAYES soon after joined in, body and soul. If there never should be any positive, distinct legal evidence of his personal complicity, the moral evidence is overwhelming. No honest man, who at any moment believed that he had been defeated, and in the situation in which HAYES was placed, would have sent emissaries down to Florida and Louisiana as he did, or allowed them to go down and act for him as they did—yea for the sole purpose of securing, at all hazards, the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida, for himself; because by that means, and in no other way, could he claim a majority of the electoral votes of the country.

There can be no question that an immense majority of the intelligent people of the Union believe that HAYES obtained his office through corrupt means; of the most high handed and unjustifiable character, and that he was privy to the cause pursued at the time it was going on; and that he was, to all intents and purposes, a criminal party to the vile proceeding. Nothing short of clear evidence to the contrary, will ever wipe out this moral stain, or remove this public impression. If Mr. HAYES is an innocent man, and an honest man, he is the most misunderstood, and best abused individual in the United States. It is somewhat different in the case of JOHN SHERMAN, CHANDLER, DON CAMERON, and the rest of the conspirators for no man of sense has for a moment doubted that they were the heads and front of the Presidential steal.

Mr. HAYES, if he was honest, would hail with pleasure an honest investigation, which may and should show whether he holds his place rightfully, or otherwise. Ingenious, but insincere and sophistical reasons are put forth by Republican apologists for objecting to the investigation. The real reason is, that they know their rascality, and fear its exposure. Let the investigation go on.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

General POPE'S address before the Social Science Association, at Cincinnati, was notable for its directness, and supplied considerable matter for future consideration. He traced most of our Indian troubles to the bad administration of our treaty system, and called particular attention to the anomalous and disagreeable position of detachments of the United States Army on Indian reservations. The military commander is without authority to take any precautionary measures to prevent revolt, or even to relieve the destitute and hungry from the public stores in his charge. He must sit idly by while the Indians are being goaded to revolt, until they leave their reservations or the civil agents call upon him for temporary assistance. "In short, it appears to be the only function of the army stationed near the Indian agencies to force the Indian to submit to suffering quietly and without disturbance, whether the necessity results from the deficiency of appropriations, bad management of the agent, or actual plea for the transfer of the control of Indian affairs to the War Department, but he pointed out the fact that nearly all Indian wars are occasioned by or arise from the administration of Indian agents and the encroachments of the whites, and that the army is most interested in preserving peace with the Indian tribes. No honors are to be won in Indian warfare; it means for the soldier long marches, great dangers and suffering, and, after all, "harsh and unjust censure whatever the result." General POPE sketched briefly a plan for keeping the Indians under better control. Instead of removing them repeatedly from one reservation to another, a little in advance of the Western settler, he would have all the tribes gradually brought back to reservations in the midst of populous and friendly communities, where they could be maintained, instructed, and kept in order at less cost than on the frontier, and with less danger of being dispossessed of property or rights by lawless men. He thinks that the Indians so placed under the most favorable civilizing influences, would either become gradually a part of our population, or would disappear from among us. If the result should be the extinction of the race, the Christian people of the country would at least await it's final obsequies "as mourners and not as executioners."

THE CAMPAIGN.

All our State candidates are young, being among the forties. The Lieutenant Governor is forty-one; Governor and Supreme Judge, forty-two, and may be set down for speed at two forty, and Secretary of Internal Affairs forty-six. They are all vigorous and healthy and capable of infusing an energy and vim into the canvass, which must command success. There is a great deal of chaff and nonsense to clear away, which will be done thoroughly when the campaign opens, quite unnecessary at this moment. The next three months will be most profitably spent in quiet organization throughout the State, which will call into play the great abilities of the Chairman of the State Committee. Brass bands and formidable processions are only the dessert which follows the substantial meal. Our campaigns have too often been frittered away by senseless excitements, to the neglect of real and essential duties. The coming struggle will be no child's play. Our opponents are fully impressed with the fact, it is their last, if defeated, under the name of Republican. When the CAMERON dynasty has been pushed to the rear in Pennsylvania, the Democratic party will begin a new life and development. The command of every department of State, including the control of the Legislature, at least on joint ballot, insuring a United States Senator, and an increased representation in Congress, are to be fought for, and with proper efforts can be won. These precede the Presidential struggle, and insure a Democratic victory in 1880.

The work of the orator will not be necessary, until the farmer and mechanic and laborer shall have performed theirs, by organizing in every school district, precinct, ward and borough in the State. It is not for DILL or ROSS this labor is demanded, but for the restoration of our long delayed rights, and for the supremacy of correct principles, and the maintenance of good government. Our advice for the present is, devote every effort to organization, and candidates will be cared for when November comes.

SOCIETY—LAW—PARTIES.

Society cannot exist without law. Law implies lawmakers, law enforcers, and law expounders. There is also implied obedience of a large majority of all the people to law; otherwise the law becomes either a dead letter, or the cause of lawlessness. The necessity for law, of course, springs from the existence of ineradicable bad elements in human character. These elements cannot be abrogated, and must be dealt with accordingly. Social life is better than solitary, when it voluntarily submits itself to the healthy restraint of proper law. When it rebels against this, it may become a pandemonium. Foolish, unjust or wicked laws are laws calculated to overturn society; and sometimes even good laws may be so badly or villainously administered as to produce the same effect. People cannot, when disgusted, retire from the evil effects of wicked or badly administered laws; in the nature of the case they are constrained to remain, and there is nothing left to them but lawful opposition, protests or acquiescence; for, however wicked or unjust a law may be, unlawful opposition to it will surely produce additional harm to the body politic. Law is a thing of growth, the natural result of individual and social progress; and to be just, it must conform to that progress. There is not, nor can there be any limit to human invention, therefore there can be no limit to law, which must keep pace with it. Precedents die out for want of pabulum to feed on; but advance in the law will never cease. Precedents are like helps to babies when learning to walk, which, however, they may be cherished as relics, are laid aside when they become useless. The principles of sound law are unchangeable and eternal, and no proper enactment of the law making authority will ever infringe one of these; but the practice of the law of to-day is radically different from the practice of the law of a century ago; and this is so because the business of law necessarily conforms to the changes wrought by time and circumstances in society. There is, however, a very powerful element now in operation which is daily originating law, establishing precedents and controlling legal decisions, which had no existence, or was but faintly developed, in the society of former days; namely, monied corporations, endowed by legislation with power well nigh supreme. These institutions have their charters contrived and arranged by lawyers, so as to secure the greatest good to the smallest number, not always with due regard to the good of the community. The new legal questions which naturally arise from the establishment of specially favored privileges enjoyed by a few among many, are afterward discussed and settled by the same class of individuals who formed the law of their existence, while the people are compelled to abide the result in patience. Correct legal decisions, based as they sometimes are, upon bad legislative acts, may thus tend to alienate public confidence from those to whom it should belong. Public sentiment in any community on the face of the earth naturally revolts against injustice, and no plea of mere legality will or should weaken this righteous feeling. Men are now no better or worse intrinsically than they were a thousand years ago; yet there has never been a period in the world's history when chicanery, filching, lying, robbing and abusing public trusts have been so rife as they are at this time. In fact at this moment our whole governmental fabric rests upon a lie; upon absolute, downright perjury of the highest officers in the land. The law and justice have been wrenched to subserve the interest of a party; and lawyers, judges, merchants, and divines of that party, are every day lending the influence of their approval, although they are thereby sapping the very foundations of American society.

The evils of unjust legislation, of improper special acts, of unnecessary offices, of outrageous salaries, of exorbitant fees, and of legalized public villainy, have become gigantic; so that the patience of our people is nearly exhausted; and it should be wholly so. We have had enough. The remedy must begin, and it can only begin by a change in our party rulers. With the Republican party in power, there is no act, however base, that will not be made law, and the people will be forced to submit. Certain Republican wire workers, at this very time, have General GRANT in training, in the vain hope that they may be able with him to resume the reign of peculation and military rule which marked his dynasty, and by means of the army and navy to bring about, under Republican law, the old regime of rule or ruin. There are two things opposing themselves to such a dangerous state of affairs, coveted though it be by the enemies of American liberty. One is the growing strength of the Democracy, the party of law and order; the other is the ambition of Republicans, "bigger than GRANT," who want something for themselves, and will have it—if they can get it. The remedy has begun, through the majority in the National House of Representatives. It must be continued through a Democratic Senate, and consummated through a Democratic President, to be elected in 1880. Let him be an honest Democrat, with a Democratic Congress, and the whole world will welcome the change from the past condition of things. HAYES, weak as he is, is to-day something of a barrier to the wickedness and extravagance of Radicalism. Why? Because of the Democratic House. There is no other reason whatever. Given a Republican House, with the Republican Senate, and HAYES would have been bulldozed into submission within a month after being counted in. As it is, there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among disappointed politicians of the Republican persuasion; but practically it relates chiefly to the political loaves and fishes of their respective States.

What the country wanted and is entitled to, is peace. Already, with only one wing of Democracy in the Government, that has been measurably secured. HAYES, personally, so far as he has aided in that paramount good work, is certainly worthy of credit; and on this very account phials of wrath are being poured out upon his head from the Republican bottles, HOWE and BLAINE, and CONKLING—if he concludes to uncork. The evils which corrupt parties do live after them; they cannot be cured in a day or a year; but in time, under judicious, honest government they may be greatly ameliorated. All that has been stolen from the people cannot be restored; but a stop can be put to the spread of that reckless and costly Republican system which has brought such intense misery and ruin upon thousands of our fellow citizens.

THE German Government has, as was expected, determined to undertake the task of suppressing the Social Democrats, on account of the recent attempt of HOEDEL to assassinate the Emperor WILLIAM. To accomplish this, an act must originate in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, and be approved by the Reichstag. The Bundesrath represents the twenty-five individul States of the empire and the Reichstag represents the nation. The former is under the direction of the Chancellor of the empire, and he has until recently been able to put every measure through the Reichstag which has left the Bundesrath. There has, however, been considerable opposition, even among the members of BISMARCK'S own party (the National Liberal), to his recent efforts to create an Imperial Ministry and otherwise to centralize the Imperial power. There is some doubt whether the Reichstag will consent to the forcible suppression of the Socialists, who have nine or ten members in that body, more than half a million voters, and publish sixty or seventy propagandist newspapers, for however objectionable the Socialists are, extreme measures with them may be regarded as a forerunner in other directions. The journals of the National Liberal party have frequently attacked universal suffrage as the procuring cause of the development of Socialism, and have recommended its restriction. In that view of the subject the majority of the Reichstag may concur. The central point of the German Socialists is at Hamburg.

OF all the resolutions read by Senator WALLACE, in the Democratic State Convention, none called forth greater enthusiasm than the following: "Thorough investigation into the Electoral frauds of 1876 should be made; fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished." Which was rather chilled by the conclusion, which reads: "We oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results." How criminals are to be punished by permitting them to remain in high places and controlling the political affairs of the country, was not transparent to the common mind, and did not receive a single cheer; but it is correct, nevertheless, and will be maintained.

THE Democratic National Committee seems to be drifting into the machinery of politics. Its supposed mission was only to determine a time and place for holding National Conventions, but of late it hankers after a desire to impress upon the country its wisdom in dictating a line of policy to the Democracy. Its Chairman should be a man disconnected with railroads and banks, and clear of the embarrassments and complications these interests produce. Otherwise there is a disposition to use the name of the Committee to second measures in the interest of individuals instead of the whole country.

"IF Congress or the public could be insensible of, or indifferent to, the evils of fraudulent elections, it would not argue well for their patriotism, nor would it auger well for the permanency of our nationality."—*Republican Party in 1869.*

Russian Resources for Revenue.

The cost of the Turkish war to Russia would be no more than an empire of such immense extent and boundless natural resources ought to be able easily to endure, as France and the United States sustained far greater burdens grandly. But the troubles in Russia is that there is no individual enterprise. The absolutism of the government is purely personal and capricious, and there is no management for private or corporate effort. Protection, it is true, has done wonders for the empire. But not a single railway in Russia pays expenses, and the monopoly of wealth by the imperial family and the nobility crushes the life out of commerce. In times of peace the nobles are absentees all over Europe, and drain the empire to squander its treasures in personal extravagance. Any set of shrewd American bankers who might be entrusted with the finances of the empire would be able to find inexhaustible revenues if they had the power to render the Russian resources available. A good deal of that is now carried on by Germans in a selfish sort of way which does not in the least benefit the country. This is Bismarck's notion of making Russian folly enrich Germany. If American enterprise could have full swing in the empire, the Russian revenues would soon be ample for all required public purposes. If the government would not undertake to do so much, and would encourage the people themselves to do more, the results would soon surprise Europe. For Russia possesses resources equal to any emergency.

Celebrating the Fourth.

The day for celebrating the birth of the Republic is rapidly approaching once more, and we suppose that the snap and fizzle and puff and roar that have been the curses of so many would-be quiet neighborhoods in seasons past will have to be endured again. A statement of losses by fire and casualties caused by fire-works and fire-crackers, during the month of July, 1877, has made its appearance, and if its statistics are reliable, as we presume they are, the situation is one that the authorities will do well to look into. The number of cities and towns making returns was 2,960. One hundred and twenty-six cities reported alarms due to the cause specified, the whole number of alarms for the month on this account being two hundred and eighty-seven. The amount of damages on the Fourth was $99,870, and for the month $161,547. This was probably a very favorable anniversary in which to reckon losses, for there was no great calamity like the Portland fire to swell the average; but still the sacrifice, small as it was, seemed too large for the pleasure secured by it. The number of fatal casualties caused by fire-works and fire-crackers for the month was thirty-one, while there were one hundred and six serious and three hundred and ninety-one slight. The number of cities and towns reported as having ordinances against this manner of celebrating was 1,023, and those not having 1,566. The present generation ought to have outgrown the Gen. Boum style of celebrating the day, which makes it for average nerves the most wretched of the year.

WE sometimes have to go away from home to get the news, or rather to have our own impressions confirmed, but the result is often cheerful and gladdening enough to pay for bringing a long distance. Mr. Louis J. Jennings, in his interesting letter to the New York *World*, expresses the belief that no European war is needed to put America on her feet again in a business way, and the grounds of this belief he gets from the remarks of American gentlemen who ought to be authority in such matters. Among his informants he mentions Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, "who seems to entertain very hopeful views as to the future and to believe that at last the tide has really turned." In London, on the other hand, there are no signs of improvement in business. In every branch there is nothing but depression, and what ought to be the busiest season of the year seems likely to prove the dullest. People are locking up their money and looking out for safe investments, and even American securities have some attraction for them now. We wish for no depression in England or any other part of the world, but the set of the tide of hard times has worked somewhat like a polar wave, and when it has been very heavy in one country or one section of country other parts have been relieved. Let us hope that as we were affected before England, so we may be emerging before her, and that when once on high ground she will speedily follow.

A CENSUS of the United States costs a great deal of money, but it is doubtful whether the Government could be intelligently administered without the information which it furnishes, and so it is important to have the work done, whatever it may cost, and to have the work well done. For the census of 1880 an appropriation of three million dollars is asked, and this is only to provide for the collection of information, and its preparation for the printer. The cost of printing and engraving is to be provided for hereafter. The American Social Science Association, and the local associations in the principal cities, might do a good service to the Government, and all interested in securing exact infoamation in regard to population, industry and wealth, by taking measures to have competent men appointed as supervisors and enumerators for the census of 1880. Such offices should not be filled by ordinary politicians, always on the look-out for jobs of Government work, but by men capable and intelligent, who will take some little pride in securing exact information. Previous disputes as to the population of rival cities show that even such a simple thing as counting noses may be fraudulently or carelessly done, and the industrial statistics may be made wholly unreliable if the enumerators are careless or indifferent, or lack the intelligence necessary to follow a uniform plan.

SILK CULTURE promises to become a leading industry in the Southern States. Various trials have shown that the section is as well adapted to this enterprise as the countries in which it is most successful. Three years ago Mr. Samuel Lowery, a colored lawyer of Huntsville, Ala., commenced the raising of silkworms, which proved very healthy. Mr. Lowery has now a number of mulberry trees planted, and will have for sale this spring from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of eggs, worth about $6 50 an ounce, or $1 per 100. He thinks that the cost of silk culture per acre would be about the same as that of cotton, and estimates the product as from 150 to 200 pounds of silk per acre, worth from $4 to $6 per pound. Lowery's Industrial School has become one of the institutions of Alabama, the twenty-five acres, with buildings, upon which the United States barracks at Huntsville were situated, having been given to the school by a wealthy citizen of Huntsville, who takes an interest in the enterprise, provided an endowment fund of $100,000 can be raised. The buildings and land are now held by lease, and are valued at $100,000.

WHILE the Grant men can not of their own motion nominate nor elect Grant, the Democrats can both nominate and elect him as the Republican candidate. And they are in a fair way of bringing about just this result. Already the spread of Communism in the cities, and the notable indications of Democratic demagogues pandering to the Socialistic demands, had given a new impulse to the Grant talk. Business men, property-owners, and conservative men of all classes had begun to say to one another that, if Communism should become formidable, there was one man who could crush it. All naturally agreed upon Grant for that mission.—*Chicago Tribune.*

This certainly is not good judgment. It is a mistake to suppose that any considerable number of persons look upon Grant as peculiarly adapted to prevent disorder. There were more assissinations and greater terrorism during his administration than in any other period of our history. We never heard that he exterminated the Ku-Klux. If the people of the United States have a special anxiety on the subject of the preservation of order, they should secure a man for chief magistrate who would habitually give his attention to the public business."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE *Graphic* has at last fallen a victim to the epidemic which is making havoc among the Radical papers. This disease is not specifically defined in the medical books. Its symptoms are terror at the thought or mention of legal proceedings, uncontrollable aversion to honesty, in fact or in name, and nausea at the idea of submitting to the will of the majority. The latter stages of this terrible malady are marked by cold sweats whenever the title to the Presidency is mentioned; and finally it culminates in violent insanity, distinguished by piercing shrieks about the Peril of the Nation, frantic yells for an increase of the regular army, and wild ravings about Grant in 1880, dictators, imperialism, strong government, etc., etc. The only cure thus far discovered, is to take the patient and immerse his hands clear up to the elbows in the Treasury, or in the pockets of taxpayers. Owing, however, to the vast expense of this treatment, and the small value of the lives of the patients, we think it the best policy to let them die. The disease might be called an aggravated type of acute kleptomania.—*Washington Post.*

THERE was an immense amount of humbug in the spontaneous nomination of Senator Stone, of Warren, for Lieutenant Governor, by the Republican convention last week. Those who were inside the "ring" know that on Tuesday night an arrangement was made by the managers—Cameron, Quay and Mackey—to give Grow the second place on the ticket, provided he would accept, and go home without a sore head. Ex-Speaker Webb, Grow's bugleman in the convention, consented to the arrangement and promised the acquiescence of his principal should be secured. Sleeping on the proposition Grow declined, and thus the nomination of Stone was made "spontaneous." The obduracy of Grow saved Stone; and that is all there is of Stone's popularity. The "machine" would have ground him to powder in a second if by doing so any political advantage could have been secured. Politicians like Stone, Rawle, Wickersham, Grow & Co., are merely dice in the hands of the political gamblers who own the Republican party in this State.—*Erie Observer.*

POSTMASTER JAMES of New York, has just completed an investigation of the extent of sales of postage stamps by country postmasters by which the revenues of the Postoffice Department are decreased. Some of these postmasters have been detected in purchasing pianofortes, parlor organs, sewing machines, and the innumerable articles which compose the stock usually to be found in the "general store" of which the postmasters at the cross-roads offices are, as a rule, the proprietors, and paying for the same in postage stamps, for the "sale" of which, in this irregular way, they claim (and until detected must be allowed) the same commissions which they would receive on account of bona fide sales in the regular course of business. It is found that about $2,000,000 worth of stamps have thus been annually disposed of in New York, the government thereby losing nearly $1,000,000 by the increased pay of country postmasters.

AN observant writer says that "very few men can bear prosperity. It intoxicates them, like wine. It turns their head and throws them off their balance. Others cannot bear adversity. They have no fortitude, no courage, no hope. They are not like the old sailor who said he always felt happiest in the height of a storm, because he knew then that the next change that took place, whatever it might be, must necessarily be for the better. They cannot realize that there will be any change. When the sky is once clouded and overcast they will not believe the sun will ever shine again. Young men should make it a point to keep their heads cool under all changes of circumstances, to preserve their equanimity, and not to be unduly elated by success or too much cast down by disappointment."

FRANCE began the preparations for the Paris Exposition in the summer of 1876, while the Centennial Exhibition was in the climax of the grand triumph, and now the Paris Exposition has scarcely been opened before Italy proposes to hold an International Exhibition in 1881. If the greater nations follow at intervals of two or three years there will come to be a perpetual succession of such displays, but a new generation will have grown up between two Exhibitions in the same country.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BLAINE declares the rebellion must be put down.

MURAT HALSTED learned to swear while abroad.

GOV. NICHOLLS of Louisiana, has but one arm and one leg.

MISS SULLIVAN is principal editorial writer on the Chicago *Times.*

BLANCH DAVENPORT is having great success as a singer at Naples.

THE disturbance in Bald Mountain was an awful thing. Tilden did it.

THE Earl of Powis is "a decent old man of 60, whose visage has a moldy aspect.

GLADSTONE is the imitator of Greeley in one respect. He holds wood-chopping matinees on his place.

COUNT BASILEWSKI of Russia is dead. He was a poor but worthy man, his income being only $4,000,000 a year.

REV. DOUGLASS forgot his "swear-off" the other day, and was kindly led off by the Doorkeeper. Too much bsv.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE will preside at the June term of the Circuit Court in New York city, in place of Justice Hunt, who is ill.

IN the Gasconade river, Missouri, the fish are dying by thousands from eating worms that drop from overhanging maple trees.

STATE Engineer Seymour has just finished a survey of the New York canals. He found them in better condition than he expected.

A MINION of the law seized Fanny Davenport's tights at Scranton the other day. There was nothing in them at the time, however.

THE fact came out in a trial in San Francisco the other day that a woman had carried $20,400 in greenbacks in her bustle for nearly six months.

NELSON HANDY, of Cincinnati, is fifty, married and black. Alice, the chambermaid, is sweet eighteen and prettily white. They have eloped to Canada.

AFTER his marriage with the Princess Louisa Margaretha, of Prussia, Prince Arthur will *en dit*, take up his residence on an estate in the county Cork.

BEN BUTLER is at the tail of the investigating committee; but it must not be forgotten that the intelligence, enterprise, and ability of a hornet are in his tail.

NEXT month Denmark and Sweden will each manœuvre an army corps in the suburbs of their respective capitals for the first time in the reigns of the present sovereigns.

THE Kearneyites in San Francisco appointed a committee to wait upon James Flood to ask him to give them the moderate sum of $40,000 wherewith to establish white laundries.

PETER COOPER has given up his scheme of founding a college for women in South Carolina. A personal visit to that State convinced him that the people were not interested in the scheme.

MISS FANNIE POTTER is said to be the best rider in Washington. She is the daughter of a general, and she recently at a Saturday soiree danced for an hour or two in riding costume.

AN institution in which young women may live under kindly guardianship and study art has just been established in Rome under the patronage of many distinguished English people.

SHAKESPEARE, in one of his plays, called for a muse that would ascend the brightest heaven of invention. Mr. Edison, is it believed would have been worth a dozen muses for a trip in that direction.

EDISON was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Stillwell, of Newark, N. J. They have two children—a little boy 4 years old and a little girl aged 2—nicknamed "Dot" and "Dash," after the characters in the Morse Alphabet.

IT is a hopeful sign when a woman refuses to give more than one suit of her husband's clothes for a plaster-paris church with pink windows. It makes a man face the hard times with a more courageous heart.

THE Regents of the University of New York have sent a communication to the trustees and principals of academies, and union schools having academic departments, in which they outline a scheme for a uniform system of examination in all those institutions.

THE late Sir Francis Goldsmid, M. P., who was killed on a railroad-train at London the other day, was the first member of the Jewish faith called to the English Bar, and also the first person of that religion who was made a Q. C. He was a Liberal in politics.

IT seems that Representative Foster, of Ohio, lives in a town a part of which extends into a district which the Republicans will have a reasonable chance of carrying at the next election, so that by gaining a residence a few hundred feet from his present home he can run for Congress again, and perhaps be elected.

MR. ALCOTT threatens to bequeath to his literary executors six hundred volumes of commonplace-books in which he has placed everything he has seen, heard, read or thought which he counted worthy of preservation. Some of the volumes contain as many as a thousand pages of manuscript.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA is said to have laughed heartily at the fact that three ex-crowned heads of Spain were present at the opening of the Paris Exhibition, and to have observed: "We are quite a salad of Spanish Kings and Queens, seven at Paris, without counting my son and his wife at Madrid."

MR. AND MRS. MCCOLLESTER quarreled in Story, Iowa, and he sued for a divorce; but after the case had been a while in the Court they settled their difficulty and lived together again. He died recently, and the widow learns that the suit resulted in divorce, the lawyer having failed to discontinue it, so that she has no legal claim on the estate.

THE school for women which Mr. Peter Cooper has thought of organizing, is to give free instructions in industrial drawing and design, oil painting, photography, water colors, photo-coloring, telegraphy, printing, ornamental needlework, wood carving, cooking, machine sewing, and music; and in Latin, French, German, and the usual English branches.

REV. DR. POTTER, of Grace Episcopal church, New York, delivered a sermon on Sunday last against the desecration of the Sabbath, and expressed his disapproval of the practice of riding to church in carriages. Dr. Potter's congregation is very wealthy and fashionable, and of course the preacher's remarks were not intended to be taken in earnest.

AFTER THE QUARREL.

Hush, my pretty one. Not yet,
Wait a little, only wait,
Other blue flowers are as wet
As your eyes, outside the gate
He has shut forever. But
Is the gate forever shut?

Just a young man in the rain
Saying (the last time?) "good-night!"
Should he never come again
Would the world be ended quite?
Where would all these rose-buds go?
All these robins? Do you know?

But—he will not come? Why, then,
Is no other within call?
There are men, and men, and men—
And these men are brothers all:
Each sweet fault of his you'll find
Just as sweet in all his kind.

None with eyes like his? Oh! oh!
In diviner ones did I
Look, perhaps, an hour ago,
Where? Indeed (you must not cry)
Those I thought of—are not free
To laugh down your tears, you see.

Voice like his was never heard?
No,—but better ones, I vow:
Did you ever hear a bird?—
Listen, one is singing now!
And his gloves? His gloves? Ah, well,
There are gloves like his to sell.

At the play to-night you'll see,
In mock-velvet cloaks, mock curls
With mock jeweled swords—that he
Were a clown by!—Now, those girls
Are the barber's pride, I say;
Do not cry for them, I pray.

If no one should love you? Why,
You can love some other still:
Philip Sidney, Shakespeare, ay,
Good King Arthur, if you will:
Raphael—he was handseme, too,
Love them, one and all. I do.

S. M. B. Piatt in Scribner.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Matrimonial Affairs at the National Capital.

[Miss Grundy in the Graphic.]

The invitations of Miss Vinnie Ream and Lieutenant Hoxie, United States Army, have been issued to their friends to witness their marriage in Ascension Church (P. E.), on Tuesday evening, the 28th, at seven o'clock. I have lately heard high praise, from those who knew Admiral Farragut, bestowed on Miss Ream's statue of him.

It is believed that the nuptials of Representative Swann of Maryland, and Mrs. John R. Thompson of New Jersey, will be celebrated the last of next month. She is a sister of Speaker Randall's wife, and a cousin of General Elijah Ward, who represented one of the New York City districts in the last Congress. The Baltimore *Gazette*, in speaking of the approaching marriage, says of her that she is a daughter of the late General Ward, who represented the Westchester (N. Y.) district in Congress for several years, and a granddaughter of the celebrated Elkanah Watson. As Miss Josephine Ward she was accounted first among the belles and beauties wherever she visited, and when she lived in Washington during Mr. Buchanan's Administration as the wife of Senator Thompson of New Jersey, she was one of the most admired women in society. She was warmly greeted when she came here last autumn and received much attention throughout her visits. She is handsome and very winning in manner. She has been a widow several years. Governor Swann, who has been a widower two years, looks many years older than his *fiancee*. He is one of the few members of Congress, the date of whose birth does not appear in the Congressional Directory, but as he was known in public life prior to 1834, and in 1836 was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the inference is that he is not far from seventy years old. In fact, it is asserted that he has passed that age. The wedding is expected to take place immediately after Congress adjourns, and will be celebrated in Princecown, N. J. The bride and groom will spend the remainder of the summer at Governor Swann's elegant cottage at Newport. Mrs. Thompson is wealthy, although she made a compromise with her husband's relatives after his death, giving up a portion of the property in which she had a life interest to his sisters, who were her seniors, and who would not have succeeded to it until her death. An equitable arrangement was made without a lawsuit. Governor Swann announced his engagement to his friends in the House last week, and told them they must all promise to attend the wedding.

Curious Facts About Gold.

The bulk of gold in the world steadily increases, though the amount is but roughly approximated. Ten years ago it was estimated at about $5,950,000,000 in value. It must be greatly larger now, though we have no fixed data for approximating the amount. But it may be of interest to see what the bulk of the smaller sum ten years ago would be if it were all melted and run together. Pure gold is more than nineteen times as heavy as water, and a cubic foot of water weighs a thousand ounces avoirdupois. A cubic foot of gold weighs, then, over nineteen thousand ounces avoirdupoir, and every such ounce of fine gold is worth (according to our coinage) somewhat more than eighteen dollars, so that the whole cubic foot of gold would be worth a little more than a third of a million dollars. A cubic yard of solid gold would be worth twenty-seven times as much as that, or over nine million dollars; and 660 cubic yards would contain somewhat more than the $5,950,000,000 of gold in the world ten years ago. These 660 cubic yards would be contained within a room about fifteen feet high, twenty-four feet wide, and forty-eight feet long; say, a good sized parlor or a store of moderate size. "But," says some one, "gold is so malleable that even this small bulk of it would gild over the whole earth. But he either over-estimated the malleability of gold, or, more likely, under-estimates the size of the earth. It takes 1,280,000 leaves of the thinnest gold foil to make an inch thickness, or about fifteen millions and a third to make a foot, or 48,000,000 to a yard. A cubic yard of gold, then, could be beaten out so as to cover 46,000,000 square yards, somewhat less than 10,000 acres, for there are 4,840 square yards to the acre. Then, as there are 640 acres to the square mile, the whole 660 cubic yards of gold could be beaten out so as to cover about 10,000 square miles; that is, a tract only 100 miles square, less than the extent of Vermont, and a little more than a fifth of either New York or Pennsylvania.

Education in France.

[Paris Correspondence of the San Francisco Post.]

The reason why so much passion is being exhibited for this love of education is the conviction that ignorance, the mother of misery, has been at the bottom of all French misfortunes, and that no other form of government, save that of the Republic, can afford to have the masses enlightened. The Republicans have done more business work for popular education within the last two years than has been effected since the revolution, and the investment is already bringing forth its hundred fold. France is very rich and if she has her share of poor, she has no pauperism. And Paris itself, the capital of luxury, elegance and pleasure, has her "circle of sorrow" in that *lita dolente* of which Dante speaks. The population of the city is 2,000,000; 44,000 families, representing 113,000 individuals, are on the books of puplic charity. In 1874 there was one indigent in every fifteen inhabitants, and in 1877 one in every seventeen. Of the total indigents, 48,000 are women, 23,000 men; the rest are children, the sexes being nearly in equal proportions. Of the 44,000 families occupying "holes," at a rent of 600 francs a year, 3,000 of these rooms have neither stove nor chimney; 4,000 attics have only one skylight, and 18,000 receive light from the corridor. One of the above families has nine children and many three, and there are 1,118 families living in one room with four beds and 127 with five.

Why Women in Paris Should Carry Horswhips.

[C. C. Fulton's Letter to the Baltimore American.]

It is still impossible for a young lady to walk the streets of Paris, unless accompanied by a gentleman or an elderly lady, without being insulted. All such who are alone are regarded as of doubtful character. If they stop to look in at a window they are sure, if young and handsome, to be accosted by some of the young men who throng the streets. A young Parisian lady never dares to go out alone; consequently, there is seldom much of youth and beauty to be seen on the streets. Until she walks the streets with her husband she seldom walks with them or sees them, except from a carriage window. All who have the temerity to disregard this practice and venture abroad alone must expect to be accosted and followed, and smiled at and winked at. They are defying custom and habit, and are being taught the homely lesson that "when they are in Turkey they must do as the Turkeys do." We heard some American ladies complain to-day that they had been winked at and smiled at by strangers whilst at "Au Bon Marche" on a shopping expedition. They had supposed that they would be safe there from insult and that they could "go it alone" after riding there and home again. The store windows of Paris possess great attractions to American ladies and they would enjoy a stroll along the boulevards immensely; but this is positively denied them, unless they have a male companion or can induce some elderly old lady to go along with them as their chaperone. But the misfortune is that there is nothing more fatiguing than this enjoyment; and the old ladies cannot stand it well. Their only chance, therefore, to disguise themselves so as to look aged and ugly and ungraceful, and they can have as large a liberty as they desire to roam where they will.

Paris Clubs.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The clubs here have all the vices and none of the virtues of the corresponding establishments in London. I was introduced into one of the most exclusive of the clubs this afternoon and was not favorably impressed by the tone of the members generally. I may say the assumed tone, for I hope they show another elsewhere. One member, the last heir to a name of European celebrity, was in the group I was introducee to. This individual last year was unfortunate enough to lose within the walls of this club no less than 3,000,000 francs, or $600,000, and this is by no means an exceptional case. High play and its concomitant evils seem to have suggested to the Government the necessity of putting some limit to the spread of these circles. I should not be surprised to find the Minister of the Interior taking some legislative action in the matter before the end of the session. But, no doubt, *la gemeuse doree* would even then find ample means of ruining itself. The traditions of the third empire, with its wealth, corruption and indifference, still hang about the members of those families that yielded to its *parvenu* seductions and a long lapse of Republican austerity, if such is possible in this capital, will be necessary to cure an evil nursed and fostered from the highest to the lowest during nearly a quarter of a century. A most disgraceful scene in high life was indulged in at one of these clubs last Saturday. A well-known beau attacked the reputation of a fashionable madame. Her husband horsewhipped the beau, and then the fashionable madame sent to know how he was, adding insult to injury, as was thought, but merely adding curiosity to interest, &c.

Steel Boilers.

[Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, xvii, 378.]

The report of Mr. Wm. Parker and Mr. Jas. Milton, Chief Engineer Surveyor and Engineer of Lloyds, on steel boilers in an important and carefully prepared document. After a careful enumeration of the experiments made, and the evidence collected, the conclusion is arrived at that, "in the construction of steel boilers, greater care and attention must be exercised with the workmanship than is required in the case of iron boilers;" that, although the corrosion of the steel boilers examined is excessive, they may, "if made with the care that this material requires," eventually prove as durable as iron boilers; and that it will be a question whether a considerable reduction in the factor of safety may not be found compatible with perfect safety and efficiency. It is, therefore, recommended that a reduction from the scantlings prescribed by the rules for iron boilers be made in the shell plates and stays to the extent of twenty-five per cent. and in the flat plates, nor subject to the action of heat to the extent of twelve per cent. on condition that the material have an ultimate tensile strength of not less than twenty-six and not more than thirty tons per square inch of section, that a strip cut from every plate be tested; that the holes be drilled, or, if punched, the plates be afterward amended; that all plates, except those in compression, that are dished or flanged, be afterward annealed; and that the boilers be tested to not less than twice their working pressure.

John Sherman Not Afraid.

[New York Sun.]

Pains is taken to issue a sort of semi-official proclamation from Washington that Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, is not frightened by the threatened exposure of the Louisiana frauds. Who would expect him to be frightened? Successful villainly is seldom afraid. Years ago Mr. Sherman entered Congress a poor man. Now he is reputed to be very rich. Yet no exposure has ever been made of any corrupt or improper way in which he has made money.

In the perpetration of the Louisiana frauds Mr. Sherman undoubtedly thinks his tracks were well covered. Even if Hayes is put out Mr. Sherman hopes to escape. It is too early for him to be badly frightened yet. The late Mr. Tweed was not afraid until he found himself actually enclosed by prison walls.

Only this is worth noticing: Sherman's boldness is the effrontery of mere brass; not the calm courage of a clear conscience.

INEVITABLE WAR.

War! war! war!
A war of giants, a thunderous strife,
Careless of capital, reckless of life,
Bloody, red handed, murderous war!
Already the war dogs are howling afar,
With their fiery tongues and fangs so cruel,
Ready and hot for the deadly duel.

War on land and by sea!
Meeting and crashing of resolute forces,
Murder of men and slaughter of horses;
Engines as deadly as engines can be,
Vomiting death on the land and the sea:
Corpses, cripples, wounds, and disease,
Men for the fever, and men to freeze,
Thousands of men to die and to rot,
Millions of value to perish—for what?

Here is ambition,
There is repression;
One would soar out of sight,
The other would stop the flight.

And the war dogs shut their eyes,
And blindly howl for the night,
And the blood-mists redly rise,
Blinding the people's sight.

They wait but the order to rush to the fray:
Give them the word and they blindly obey.
Christian, Mohammedan, Catholic, Greek—
All sorts of men of all sorts of races—
All sorts of colors, costumes, and faces—
All sorts of tongues in a muddle they speak—
Fine Anglo-Saxon and Tartarized Russ—
Men from Siberia and Hindostan,
Finland, Lapland, Darfur, Soudan,
And the primal type of the Caucasus—
All mingled, and covered with blood and grime,
In struggles whose horrors make the sublime,
Shot full of death, and stabbed full of pain,
Fighting, groaning, and dying in vain,
Painting the earth with a damnable stain,
Filling broad lands with black desolation.
Leaving a ruck of ruin behind,
Leaving to charity, never too kind,
Widows and orphans of many a nation,
Yet it is glorious—murderous war;
Cruel, blood-blinded, glorious war?

New York Sun.

PICKED UP IN MID-OCEAN.

An Escaped Convict Rescued by an American Vessel's Crew.

Floating on a Frail Raft Followed By a School of Sharks—Ten Days Afloat—Two Companions Lost And he Ready to Perish.

[New York Sun.]

Monday, the 11th of February, was a dark, rainy day in the South Atlantic Ocean. The schooner Carrie E. Long, of Stockton, Me., on her voyage from Buenos Ayres to New York, had reached a point just south of the equator, and about two hundred miles from the Brazilian coast. Nothing was to be seen in any direction, when, all at once, the lookout shouted out, "A sail!" At the same instant a husky cry was heard by the seamen on the deck. All looked in the direction whence the cry came, and laughed at the lookout for his announcement that a sail was in sight. All that was to be seen was an uneven mass of bamboo, not ten feet square, in the middle of which a half-naked black man was kneeling upon a box. The only sail visible was a shirt discolored with sea water, which was flying from a slender bamboo pole. Beside the man was a rusty kerosene can; in his hand a rude paddle, which he used to support his feeble body as he raised himself to shout for help. The raft was so narrow and so low in the water that every slight wave rolled over it from stern to stern. The man shouted incessantly, but now and then the sound died away in his throat, and the hearers only knew that he had shouted by the convulsive action of his mouth and chin.

A boat was lowered from the Carrie E. Long and made its way towards the raft. The man continued to shout, although rescue was so nigh. His cries were not intelligible, but it could be distinguished that he used no English. As the boat neared the raft one of the sailors pushed off again with an exclamation. The man on the raft uttered a scream of despair. "What did you do that for?" the mate asked. The offending sailor made no reply, but pointed underneath the raft. Following his finger, the others saw three or four immense sharks swimming leisurely there. Now and then one would thrust its nose between the light bamboos as if to pry them apart. More than once the open mouth of one could be seen raising itself over the top of the raft within a yard of the occupant's feet. When this happened the man on the raft ceased to shout and seemed to become dumb with terror.

Again approaching the raft, the rescuers this time secured it to the boat and transferred its single passenger to their own craft. No sooner had he touched the ship's deck than his strength, sprung from excitement and the instinct of self-preservation, abandoned him, and he fell unconscious. As he lay on the deck it could be seen that the sores on his body had been made by the continued wetting with salt water. Crystals of the salt were visible on the raw edges of the wounds. The body was emaciated, and the bones at the joints seemed as if about to thrust themselves through the skin. The ordinary black hue of his skin was turned a dirty drab. His tongue, swollen to unnatural size, hung half out of his mouth, and the wonder was that he could have uttered a single sound. After he was aroused, he could only gasp inarticulate moans and point to his mouth for water.

It was nearly a week before his appetite, and with it his strength, returned so that he could be questioned. There was not a Portugese scholar on board the Carrie E. Long, although one of the crew knew a little Spanish. It was more by gesture than by word of mouth that he told his story. He said that his name was Manuel Francisco, and that he had been at sea ten days when rescued. Originally there were three on the raft, but one had been washed overboard and devoured by sharks before his eyes before they were two days out. The second died from exhaustion on the fourth day. He threw his body to the sharks, thinking in that way to cause them to quit following the raft, but after they had torn his comrade to fragments they only followed him the more intently. He dared not sleep, for fear of walking off the raft into their open jaws. Water gave out on the sixth day, and thirst was added to the loss of sleep. His only food was bread, which had become musty from long confinement in the kerosene can, and the eating of which consequently only added to his thirst without satisfying his hunger. His sufferings became so intense that he was about to cast himself to the sharks when the Carrie E. Long hove in sight.

Where did he come from, and what was he doing on the raft? Francisco failed to answer this question satisfactorily. He insisted that he had originally sailed from the Brazilian coast but took advantage of his questioner's ignorance of the language to avoid explaining why he had put to sea on so frail a craft. The contents of a bottle found on the raft in a measure answered the question, and accounted for his unwillingness to be more definite. In it was a magistrate's commitment of a felon, presumably Francisco, to eight years' penal servitude for some small thefts. The date of the commitment showed that the prisoner had served three years. The Brazilian penal island of Fernando Noronha, situated three degrees below the equator and about four hundred miles from the main coast, was within a few hundred miles from where Francisco was picked up, and it was conjectured that he had escaped from there. This conjecture was confirmed when the Carrie E. Long arrived at Matanzas and the customs officer came on board. As soon as the accents of the Spanish tongue fell on his ear, Francisco ran below and evinced great fear of recapture. On hearing his story and reading his commitment, the Brazilian agent at that port wanted to hold Francisco until the Governor of Fernando Noronha had been communicated with. But Captain Park put his foot down at this, and declared that Francisco should not be removed from the vessel. The agent did not press his claim, and Francisco arrived in this city on the Carrie E. Long, on Monday night. On the voyage he made himself useful serving as a seaman. The sailors called him Monday, because he was rescued on that day.

When the writer saw him, yesterday, he saw a stout, healthy man, with nothing in his smiling face to indicate the horrors he had passed through. He is a thorough black, with the crisp, curling hair peculiar to the inhabitants of hot countries. He seems intelligent, and rather ashamed that he can speak no language but what he calls "Brazilian."

A PHILOSOPHER'S FAITH.

Professor Henry's Last Letter in Reference to the Existence Of the Deity.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A letter addressed to Mr. Joseph Patterson, of Philadelphia, which is the last one that Professor Henry wrote (with the exception of a few brief business notes), is given herewith by the permission of the family, from whom it is learned that the Professor wrote it early in the morning of April 12. The day was a warm one, and the writer did not feel able to revise the letter, as he always did everything that he wrote before mailing; but when he had finished writing he put the letter back into a drawer of his desk, fully intending to read it over and send it to Philadelphia at the first opportunity. The Academy met soon after this, and in preparing for its reception he forgot the letter, and then after the adjournment of that body he did not have physical strength to complete the task. So the letter laid in the drawer precisely in the form in which it was indited until the day after Professor Henry's death, when it was remembered by his family and brought out. It is printed here verbatim. * *

* We live in a universe of change; nothing remains the same from one moment till another, and each moment of recorded time has its separate history. We are carried on by the ever-changing events in the line of our destiny, and at the end of the year we are always at a considerable distance from the point of its beginning. How short the space between the two cardinal points of an earthly career, the point of birth and that of death; and yet what a universe of wonders are presented to us in our rapid flight through this space. How small the wisdom obtained by a single life in its passage; and how small the known when compared with the unknown by the accumulation of the millions of lives through the art of printing in hundreds of years.

How many questions press themselves upon us in these contemplations. Whence come we? Whither are we going? What is our final destiny? The object of our creation? What mysteries of unfathomable depth environ us on every side; but after all our speculations and an attempt to grapple with the problem of the universe, the simplest conception which explains and connects the phenomena is that of the existence of one spiritual being, infinite in wisdom, in power, and all divine perfections; which exists always and everywhere; which has created us with intellectual faculties sufficient in some degree to comprehend his operations as they are developed in nature by what is called "science." This being is unchangeable, and therefore His operations are always in accordance with the same laws, the conditions being the same. Events that happened a thousand years ago will happen again a thousand years to come, providing the condition of existence is the same. Indeed, a universe not governed by law would be a universe without the evidence of an intellectual director. In the scientific explanation of physical phenomena we assume the existence of a principle having properties sufficient to produce the effect which we observe; and when the principle so assumed explains by logical deductions from it all the phenomena, we call it a theory: thus we have the theory of light, the theory of electricity, etc. There is no proof, however, of the truth of these theories except the explanation of the phenomena which they are invented to account for. This proof, however, is sufficient in any case in which every fact is fully explained, and can be predicted when the conditions are known.

In accordance with this scientific view, on what evidence does the existence of a Creator rest? First, it is one of the truths best established by experience in my own mind that I have a thinking willing principle within me, capable of intellectual activity and of moral feeling. Second, it is equally clear to me that you have a similar spiritual principle within yourself, since when I ask you an intelligent question you give me an intellectual answer. Third, when I examine operations of nature I find everywhere through them evidences of intellectual arrangements, of contrivances to reach definite ends precisely as I find in the operations of man; and hence I infer that these two classes of operations are results of similar intelligence. Again, in my own mind I find ideas of right and wrong, of good and evil. These ideas then exist in the universe, and therefore form a basis of our ideas of a moral universe. Furthermore, the conceptions of good which are found among our ideas associated with evil, can be attributed only to a being of infinite perfections like that which we denominate "God." On the other hand, we are conscious of having such evil thoughts and tendencies that we cannot associate ourselves with a divine being, who is the director and the governor of all, or even call upon him for mercy without the intercession of one who may affiliate himself with us.

I find, my dear Mr. Patterson, that I have drifted in a line of theological speculation, and without stopping to inquire whether what I have written may be logical or orthodox, I have inflicted it upon you. Please excuse the intrusion, and believe me as ever, truly yours.

JOSEPH HENRY.

MR. SPOFFORD, the Congressional librarian, says that not one member out of ten makes any use of the Congressional library. Under the rules of the library public officers are the only ones allowed to draw books, and as a necessary consequence the use of the great library is very much restricted.

FAYETTE COUNTY POLITICS.

A Big Time in Convention Among Candidates.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Town and Distinguished Citizens.

List of Candidates for State and County Offices.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, SATURDAY, May 25, 1878.—This was a big day among the Democratic politicians in Fayette. The Saturday immediately preceding the primary election is set apart by the candidates and their leading supporters in the various townships to meet at the county seat and compare notes, draw off and combine with others, in order to make sure of a nomination which in Fayette is considered as good as an election. For weeks the industrious candidate has been scouring the country, hunting Democrats and soliciting their aid.

On the way up the trains piled full. The Cochrans, the great coke men, came in force. Little Jim Cochran got on at Dawson's, Sample Cochran at Broad Ford, young McClelland Cochran a little further up, till we had almost a load of them. None of them were candidates for anything, however, and they could well afford to be easy and good natured.

GREENBACKERS MAKE NO SHOW OF STRENGTH.

"What will the Greenbackers do in this county," said I to J. W. Hare of East Liberty. "They won't hurt us much," said Hare, speaking very slowly, "they can't get a Democrat to stay on their ticket unless he has some little stink of Republicanism about him." "Yes," says John Laughrey, "he must smell pretty bad before he will stay with them." The Greenback ticket in Fayette will not draw off many Democrats I judge, from the way they talk about it.

A CELEBRATED DIVORCE CASE.

On reaching Uniontown I found the hotels, five of them, well filled, and the streets black with people. I walked up towards the Court House with John Smith, the sand man, the crazy Democrat who has kept himself poor the party. I went into the court room and the first man I met was Playford. I looked around and saw his Honor Judge Stowe, the President Judge of our Allegheny bank of courts, presiding. Boyle was arguing a rather celebrated divorce case, that of C. E. Swearengen and wife. She is a daughter of Tariff Andy Stewart, and by his death came into a large amount of property. She sues for the divorce, and he resists it. Boyle was for him. He was about finishing the reading of the testimony—it was an argument before Court, and not a jury trial—when I got in. He then argued the case in that clear and rapid style that Boyle is such a master of. He has lost none, rather gained on, his old time force, and as he went from point to point in the evidence it seemed to me the clearest thing I ever listened to. The provocation seemed to be that Swearengen had choked his wife ten years ago, because she had given up certain notes amounting to some twenty-five hundred dollars to her father, notes of Stewart's which Swearengen held for money advanced in some of Tariff Andy's campaigns. There are very few people who wouldn't choke their wives for a trick like that.

A PROMINENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

I didn't stay to hear the other side, however, but came out with Playford, and he soon jerked away from me to see his numerous constituents. First one we met at the gate was from the great Democratic township, that became famous all over the United States for resisting the draft. Well, said Playford, how's the hills of Ballskin? "Rockey as ever" said the constit; so on Playford went. It was a big day for the Pollys, as Tom Pender used to call the politicians.

Boyle soon came out and took his turn at hand shaking. He is a candidate for Congress this trip, and as Turney, the present member from Westmoreland, feels exceedingly friendly to Boyle, it is pretty certain to go his way if he carries Fayette against Dan Kane.

Should Boyle be returned he will astonish some of the people with his abilities as a leader. Stenger of Franklin, is said to be the readiest debater in the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, but Stenger cannot touch Boyle in my estimation. I reported the Associated Press dispatches twelve years ago in Harrisburg, when Boyle was in the Legislature, and had a good opportunity to judge of him. With probably the exception of Cyrus L. Pershing, now President Judge of the Schuylkill district, Chas. E. Boyle was the quickest and ablest man in a running debate I ever saw or heard in the Legislature, and I gazed on those lambs of innocence, the Legislature I mean, some several years.

Boyle could come in at any time and take a hand; he was always ready, and the way he would get upon his legs and rattle away at the Radicals made one feel good all over. I was not alone in thinking him a leader, for at the close of his second session he was almost the unanimous choice of the Democrats in State Convention for the head of the ticket as Auditor General, and it was in that fight Wallace as Chairman of the State Committee, made such great efforts to carry the October election, in order to give the State to Seymour and Blair. In that campaign, Boyle polled more Democratic votes than was ever polled for any State candidate before, 321,739, exceeding by 31,000 the vote that had been polled in the exciting campaign between Clymer and Geary for Governor two years before, and standing ahead of any vote ever polled since, except in 1876, leading the large vote put in for Buckalew for Governor in 1872 some 4,000, and the vote for Pershing for Governor 29,694 votes.

It seems a little singular to assert that the largest Democratic vote ever polled in Pennsylvania for any State candidate was polled ten years ago by Charles E. Boyle for Auditor General.

But I am getting in too much about one man. I must branch off a little.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATORIAL HONORS.

The three candidates for the Senate, Newmyer, Schnatterly and Hill, were on the ground, making it lively. Hill was the quietest of the three. The other two gave public dinners at the hotels, and drew all the water in the channel. Newmyer is a lawyer, rich, lives in Connellsville, and proposes to go to the Senate in earnest. Schnatterly is kept busy patching up old differences. He has been in public life so long that he has, of course, made enemies. No one could be District Attorney and not make them. Dan Kane moved around quietly, as austere in appearance as a holy friar, and about as communicative. Sam Smith, the ex-member, is backing Kane for Congress. It seems to me Boyle has the advantage of Kane. Kane married wealthy and, of course, don't care. Boyle toted up his little property himself by hard knocks, and he knows the constant advantage of being universally polite. The district is Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland. Mr. Pauley, the editor of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, serves a gentle notice on Kane that he wouldn't run well in Greene, so I judge from all the surroundings that it will be Boyle. If he goes to Congress he will step to the front from the very start as a ready and able debater, and will make the Pennsylvania delegation one of mark. But I'm off on Boyle again, I must quit him.

SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

This is a very old town, and has numbered among its citizens some names very distinguished.

When Albert Gallatin came out to this country he brought with him a number of Frenchmen, the son of one of them, John Bouvier, compiled a law dictionary, which has become the standard authority with the legal profession. John Bouvier commenced his dictionary here in Uniontown in 1818, and was twenty years in finishing it. He was admitted to the bar, in Fayette county, in 1818, and edited the *Genius of Liberty* for many years. His daughter, Hannah Bouvier, wrote a text book now used in many of the schools of "astronomy."

Daniel Sturgeon, an ex-United States Senator, who was in the Senate with Buchanan, is still living here. His son, Dr. Sturgeon, is a candidate for Assembly. The ghosts of greatness are all around you here. Albert Gallatin, Hugh Henry Breckenridge, Daniel Sturgeon, Tariff Andy Stewart, John Bouvier, John J. Dawson, and last but not least, Henry Clay Dean; he of Iowa, with the voluble tongue and curious expression. Dean used to delight to get on the stump with such a man as Judge Black, and then outyell him. The crowd generally left the fine reasoner to listen to Dean's not always too pure wit. Perhaps that was a peculiarity of Democratic crowds and I ought not to tell it, but then few Republicans will see it.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

Uniontown is on an old Indian trail, and the neighborhood is rich with the history of the early settlement of our State. Washington fought his first battle within nine miles of this place, and the great Braddock returned to dust on a hill near the town. I feel too much disturbed by the surrounding crowd of living generals to go back and muse over the dead Braddock, whose history it seems to me must be forever new and interesting, so I will postpone that for another time.

The registry at the hotels is a funny sight. Bullskin and Menallen, Dunbar and Tyrone, have all sent in their delegations, and after many names on the registry is marked, "1 horse," "2 horse," "horse and buggy." One don't see that on a city register.

To give you a correct idea of this local contest, I enclose you a correct list of the various candidates:

STATE SENATE.

Alex. J. Hill, of Dunbar.
Porter S. Newmyer, of Connellsville.
T. B. Schnatterly, of Uniontown.

ASSEMBLY.

Dr. Smith Buttermore, C. E. Swearengen, Thomas Duncan, Dr. W. H. Sturgeon, Jacob Provins and Benjamin Pritchard.

REGISTER AND RECORDER—John W. Darby and William S. Yard.

PROTHONOTARY—J. M. Oglevee, Joseph Johnson.

TREASURER—William Elliot McCrory Giles Mathews, Samuel J. Cox, T. J. Stouffer, Levi Pradford, Richard Campbell, Henry Foster, William McCreary, John Holmes, William B. McCormick, William Boyd, Murice Lonegan, M. W. Franks, Joseph C. Marshall.

COMMISSIONER—Capt. Abram Brown, William Jones, Daniel H. Pershing, Geo. W. Foust, Geo. W. Shaw, Thomas Hazen, John F. Murray, Andrew J. Tuit, John Kilpatrick, James Nixon and John W. McDowell.

AUDITOR—George McCray, Geo. W. Kern, Finley Chalfant, A. P. Stewart.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

To show the interest taken by the Fayette county Democracy in their nominations, I enclose you a few of the hotel arrivals. I say a few, because many of them did not register their names.

M'CLELLAND HOUSE.

Wm. A. Johnson, Fayette City; Michael Baker, J. W. Dill, Geo. Dill, Nicholson; Joseph Gantz, Nicholson; Hugh O'Neil, Franklin; Martin Hope, Springfield; J. L. Phillips, Smithfield; H. M. Kyle, Jas. Stuck, Smithfield; Jas. Cox, Dunbar; R. M. Boyer, East Liberty; J. C. Lewis, Dunbar; C. W. Halten, Henry Moeter, Smithfield; Jesse Provence, New Geneva; John Miller, Smithfield; Jas. Nickson, Jas. Miller, Ayers Miller, George township; J. G. Showalter, S. Barnum, Tyrone; Geo. Hare, Wharton; Rich. Crossin, Pennsville; Thos. Crutchman, Jeffington; Geo. Grace, Henry Shane, H. Hottler, New Geneva; Dan'l F. Hefley, Dick Crossan, Connellsville; Jno. H. Bowers, Smithfield; J. C. Ramsey, Old Frame; Paolt S. Morrow, Uniontown.

CLINTON HOUSE.

P. S. Newmeyer, Connellsville; Judge Dumbauld, Salt Lick; Isaac N. Hammitt, Belle Vernon; Isaac Skiles, Clark G. Cochran, Dunbar; George Crow, Nickelson; Johnson Moss, Washington township; Ed Kellor, Dunbar; J. A. Walters, Masontown; Jane McElhony, Alex. Ellis, Fayette City; Ewing Seawright, William Jones, Seawrights; J. W. Ratter, Connellsville; Chas. McCormick, Peter Cowl, Seawrights; Judge Thomas Duncan, Bridgeport; M. R. Moore, J. D. Moore, Luzerne township; Wm. Hopkins, Perryopolis; Judge Alex. Crow, Nicholson; Jos. J. McCormick, Christain Snyder, Connellsville; Charles Morley, Nicholson township; John W. Hare, R. M. Boyer, Dunbar; F. B. Stewart, Luzerne; J. W. Brooks, W. A. McEwen, Springfield; Frank Davis, New Salem; Levi Keffer, Dunbar; Capt. J. M. Morrow, David Carson, Connellsville; James Rankin, Franklin; T. Mosier, Davidson; David Woodward, Dunbar; J. K. Nealon, Brownsville; D. P. Morgan Morris X. Roads; W. O. Morris, C. T. Roads, John Sterling, James Roads, Masontown; Rock Marietta, Cripman Marietta, James Burns, G. S. Caughman, Connellsville; Allan Mosier, Masontown; Wm. Britten, Brownsville; Chas. O'Connor, Uniontown; George M. Pownscone, Brownsville; Levi Beal, Jno. Campbell, Menallen; Jacob Hough, Jacob's Creek; H. P. Snyder, Connellsville; J. Laughrey, Dawson; Patrick Regan, Bullskin; A. Woodward, New Salem; W. Hatfield, Joshua Woodward, Menallen; W. H. McDowell, Dunbar; Dr. S. Buttermore, Connellsville.

SPOTTSYLVANIA HOUSE.

James McCullough, Wharton; A. A. Oglevee, East Liberty; Joseph Soison, Connellsville; William Snider, John Snider, South Union; S. B. Smith; J. B. Gardner, Uniontown; Judge Griffith Roberts, George Gallager, John Gallager, Redstone; C. T. Herd, Judge Duncan Brownsville; J. L. Johnson, South Union; A. B. Hall, Spring Hill; Fred. Longhead, George township; Capt. J. S. Frisbie, Maj. Benjamin Pritchard, Connellsville; David Mahany, John Mahany, Dunbar; James Cochran, John Cochran, Dawson.

This will do, as John Larkin says, "for dry statistics."

J. C.

REJOICING AT NORRISTOWN.

Enthusiasm, Music and Fireworks—A Speech from Judge Ross.

[Special to Philadelphia Times.]

NORRISTOWN, May 23.—The streets of Norristown presented a lively and brilliant appearance this evening. As soon as the telegraph announced in the afternoon the nomination of Judge Henry P. Ross by the Democratic State Convention for the Supreme bench, flags and bunting were displayed from conspicuous places, and our citizens rejoiced on all hands. In the evening the Ringgold band paraded the streets and drew after them a dense crowd. The Court House, Rambo House and all the public buildings were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, as well as many private residences. Swede street, in the vicinity of the Judge's residence, was literally packed with a dense throng of elated citizens, and the air was rent with music and with cheers. The fireworks were grand and abundant. The calls of the crowd and the music of the band brought his Honor the Judge on the front steps of his brilliantly-illuminated mansion, and he was received with deafening cheers. The Hon. E. M. Boyer introduced his Honor Judge Ross in a brief speech. The Judge responded in the following words:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: The kind and cordial address of Mr. Boyer announcing the object of your presence here and declaring the spirit of this assemblage moves me more than words can express. It would be affectation in me to deny that the news flashed over the wire to-day does not afford me sincere pleasure. To be selected by a great body of my fellow citizens as a candidate to fill a vacancy in the highest tribunal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is and should be to any man a source of honorable pride. But the pleasures resulting from these considerations are wholly insignificant when compared with the keen delight with which your presence inspires me. That I have tried to do my duty faithfully, honestly and conscientiously, I know. But I could not know until to-night that my efforts were recognized and appreciated by those among whom I have lived and labored during my official life. But in your presence here to-night, in your pleasure from the events of this day, in your freedom from party affiliations and in your rejoicing for the honor conferred upon your neighbor and fellow-citizen, I read that you have not regarded me as an unfaithful minister of justice. I may have erred at times. Who has not? But those errors have been, I can say from my heart, errors of judgment and not mistakes of intention. If I have been right—and I take an honest pride in saying that the court of last resort has not often said that I was wrong—it is due—and I take great pleasure in acknowledging it—to the learned, laborous, faithful and intelligent bar by whom I have been surrounded and to whose labors I owe so much. To me they have been as were the elders to Moses of old—"upholding and supporting the arms that would have been faint." It is said that Justice is fitly represented as being blind, and a candidate for judicial office who is a member of the judiciary ought to be silent. What I have said has been uttered, not in a spirit of desire to advance or promote myself, nor to aid me in the coming canvass, but only in acknowledgment of the kindness and friendship by which your appearance teaches me you are animated, and which I now earnestly desire to acknowledge. I have no pledges to make nor promises to give. What I have been as a Judge in the past, I will be in a higher post in the future, if the suffrages of my fellow-citizens promote me to a higher position.

Judge Ross then bade the multitude good night, and, as he bowed, three cheers were proposed for his Honor, and the desired response was given with an energy that made itself known from end to end of the town, while batteries boomed and showers of rockets illuminated the entire neighborhood. Judge Ross, repeating his thanks and good night, retired, the musicians gave a parting serenade and the crowd quietly dispersed.

NOT ON THE SQUARE.

The Depths to Which the Trotting Turf Has Fallen.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Attentive spectators at the spring trotting matches have seen that false records have been given and that many trotters were entered in classes much slower than that in which they honestly belonged. On more than one track the judges have been requested by the owners of fast horses to hang out slower time than was actually made. Noble trotters have been held back, and horses that could have won small purses were prevented by their drivers from taking first money, in order that their time might go unrecorded, and that hereafter they might rake in large amounts.

It is the almost universal practice, from the rock bound coast of Maine to the slopes of the Pacific. The consequence is that even at country fairs, on unknown tracks, honest grangers, who have taken pride in raising promising trotters, are the prey of professional horse sharps, and in every contest one or two of these will capture the purses, and often leave good horses for the class in which they are entered distanced.

If honest records were given of horses it would narrow down the contests to trots of real interest. The horses would not be harassed and broken down in so many useless efforts to score, and the tracks would be better patronized.

A Story

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE ..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 1, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANIEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM MAGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

GEN. GRANT is provided with some excellent writing ability, now making him a reputation as a historian, all for 1880.

THE Republican resolutions of the Congresstional Convention "point with pride," and are supposed to have been written by HOYT.

AT the primary meetings in Greene county last Saturday, MORGAN R. WISE received 1,761 votes. WISE over INGRAHAM 479, over CRAWFORD 950 votes.

THE Fire Commissioners were well represented in Tuesday's Conventions, particularly in GUY'S. Nothing like having a competent brother to ring the alarm.

JUDGE AGNEW was nominated for Supreme Judge by the State Prohibition Convention. The great probabilities are he will not accept. His letter of declination or acceptance will be waited for with interest.

GRANT has written to his friends that eight years of army life and eight more in civil administration constitute his share of public service. This is correct. He has done enough for his country and it would be an outrage to put any more burdens upon him.

HOYT, STONE and DUNKEL are to prowl around the oil regions to get solid. It will not be their fault if pecks of promises will do the business, to prove popular among the derricks, but it remains to be seen whether STONE can explain the votes of a Republican Senate against a free pipe line.

NOTWITHSTANDING the enormous amounts expended during ROBESON'S administration of naval affairs, the House Committee has discovered we are practically without a navy. This Committee will report favorably to the House a bill appointing a board of admiralty to sell the old ships and construct a new navy.

GILHOOLY says the trouble with the Republican officeholders is, they practice civil service reform as they understand it; that is, a faithful officer should be retained—whilst the numerous crowd who have been waiting for their turn, insist that if it is a good thing it ought to go around, and that the squealing will be kept up until the teats and pigs are equalized.

THE bloody shirt business is coming. A Republican paper has nearly a column of emotion over a desperate case in South Carolina, where a boy struck a venerable colored sister on the breast with a stone, because she was saucy. That boy ought to be sent for and placed for twenty-four hours in a Republican Commissioners' Convention in Pittsburgh that he might become as docile as MARY'S little lamb.

THE same all around. The delegate meetings in Lancaster last Saturday are thus described by the Lancaster *Intelligencer*:

The Republican primary election on Saturday was marked with more drunkenness, rowdyism, fighting, cheating and general disorder than any election that preceded it. The headquarters of the opposing factions were the headquarters of the rioters, and the chiefs of the opposing factions, Levi Sensenig and Elias McMellen, appeared to be among the chief disturbers of the public peace.

SOMEBODY alluding to the rebellion, spoke of it as the late "unpleasantness," which sounds quite euphonious and pleasant. The *Dispatch* states there was a great deal of "vivacity" at the Republican primaries last Saturday; this may be so, but we never heard it called by that name before. One hundred and fifty vivacious youths in the central lock-up next morning, gave evidence of the lamb-like frolics of the previous evening. We invite the attention of the General Assembly to a comparison of the conduct of Democratic and Republican Conventions.

IT should be distinctly understood that the Congressional Convention proposed to be held on Tuesday is irregular, and will count for nothing. We fully believe that had the friends of Errett gone into the contest they could have elected a majority of the delegates,—but they wait the regular time.—*Gazette.*

Nothing like being regular, and abiding your time; but we predict RUSSELL ERRETT will wilt when the time comes and let GUY have a clear track. We think he is good enough for the party he represents, and we rather hanker after the opportunity to develop his beauties in the coming campaign, and we think we can do it to the satisfaction of an admiring public. Give the young man a chance.

THE artful dodges and equivocal phrases of Senator DILL and his party are entitled to no more respect than the more open and manly Communism of the Nationals. All alike appeal to the baser passions of the mob of groundlings, and depend for support upon the worst impulses of the worst elements of society. These herds are governed and led by Democratic millionaires and nabobs for their own purposes, careless how much they may injure the fortunes of others, so long as they control the machinery for protecting their own.

The above is the language of the Philadelphia *North American*, which claims to be the organ of the Republican party in that city. We invite the attention of the candidates of the National Greenbackers to the flings at that organization, and the ends aimed at by its leaders.

GUY has taken the front in the Congressional jostle, draws his lancet and openly defies all comers. There was no necessity, however, for General NEGLEY declaring war against the South to get in a wipe at ERRETT, as thus—

We are futher reminded that the National capital has again become the arena of partizan contention—that the issues of 1861 will be re-opened, and that it may again become necessary to invoke the patriotic spirit of 1861 to maintain the perpetuity of the Government. Be this as it may, of one event you may be assured that when the veterans of 1861 are summoned to the field they will beseech you to select leaders for them from elsewhere than among those who followed the sutlers' and paymasters' wagons during the memorable years of the war.

The spread eagle of this is very fine, and will be remembered in the quarter to which it is directed. But if there should be another war where would GUY be found? Not near the front nor within reach of danger. The young man has now a chance to immortalize himself at the expense of the Republican party.

WE exceedingly regret the confusion and turmoil that attended certain of our County Conventions yesterday. We defer special remarks as to the parts of the ticket nominated for the present. We desire, however, to say that a continuance of the disorderly proceedings of yesterday can only work ill to the party. The Democratic party may be able to stand such things, but the Republicans cannot. It has in it an element that will not be dominated by rowdyism.—*Gazette.*

Instead of a truthful, manly statement of facts, and a stern rebuke to the authors of the blackguard conduct in the several Republican Conventions, a namby pamby allusion is made, coupled with a fling at the Democratic party, not supported by facts in our remembrance, which goes back some time. Years ago one hundred and fifty delegates in one Convention nominated the whole ticket in half a day; now each candidate must have a circus of his own, and it requires three thousand people to constitute thirteen Conventions, each one of which is a beer garden. Neither has the *Dispatch* any hard words for the indecent conduct of Tuesday's Conventions, farther than to state it was not often such "vivacity" was manifested. What have these journals to fear by telling the truth, and in the plainest language, they might do much to prevent a repetition, if not, at least correct the behavior of delegates in the future; but if they could do neither they owe it to themselves to denounce it.

REPUBLICANS lift their hands in amazement at the mention of any disturbance of the Presidential title. It would paralyze business, retard industry and generally set back the masses now struggling upward. It strikes us the Democratic party numbers more people than the Republican party, and certainly are as deeply interested in its prosperity and progress. Because they protest against being openly robbed of their rights and shamefully defrauded of their President, they are to be taunted with conspiring to disturb the peace of the country. Democrats are not to investigate or disturb or impeach the President, it is only Republicans who may do that. Did they consult the interests of the country when they impeached ANDREW JOHNSON, when they disturbed to its very foundations the industries of the people and violently seized upon the highest executive officer of the land and attempted to unseat him upon the sole pretext that it was a political necessity. There was no charge against his record as a legitimate President, no allegation of fraud was interposed, but his title was assailed because he offended the BLAINES and CHANDLERS of that day. Now, when the greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon a free people, is sought to be made manifest, the majority of voters in the United States are accused of attempting to Mexicanize the country and break up the government. Why, it does not rise to the dignity of decent clap-trap.

AT the beginning of the present year the British House of Lords consisted of: Blood royal, 5; archbishops, 2; dukes, 21; marquises, 20; earls, 128; viscounts, 22; bishops, 25; barons, 261; or a total of about 25 per cent. more than at the death of George IV. Of the barons who responded to the first writs of summons to Parliament, issued more than six hundred years ago, the descendants, of two only now sit in the upper House. These are Lords Hastings and De Ros, the baronies of both dating from 1264. The surviving peerages which were creations of the fourteenth century are 41 of the fifteenth century, 7; of the sixteenth, 95. The remainder are the creations of the present century. In the long series of Tory administrations between 1760 and 1830 there were more than four hundred new peerages; the actual number called into existence within the reign of George III. was 388. During the seventeen years of Mr. Pitt's premiership upward of 140 new patents were issued, and within two years the same Minister had either made or promoted thirty-five raw peers. The large proportion of these names have, however, dropped from the roll of the House of Lords; for, on an average, more than twenty peers die annually, and three or four titles become extinct every year. Between the accession to power of Earl Grey in November, 1830, and the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in February, 1874, successive liberal Premiers had added 163 names to the roll of the House of Lords, and conservative Prime Ministers 39. Of the whole, Lord Aberdeen was the most sparing in his distribution of these honors; for, during the term of his administration, between December, 1852, and February, 1855, he merely called up the barony of Stafford, and did not create one new peer.

"OLD TIGE" the famous bull that successively overcome a lion and lioness was drowned in the San Antonio river last week.

I.

Old Tige is dead—that good old bull
We ne'er shall see him more;
He used to wear a dark-brown coat
And horns all over gore.

II

The lion and the lioness were fighting with the bull:
The lion and the lione's they got a bellyful,
The bull tossed them in the air and gored when they came down,
And they couldn't find a Mr. Bergh in San Antonio town.

THE Hon. Dick Thompson, who is said to be writing a book, addressed a crowd of young lawyers, "Budding Blackstones," as the Washington *Post* calls them, on the rights and duties of that honorable profession. The friar preached against stealing when he had a pudding up his sleeve. All that Dick Thompson knows about law is how to lobby one through the legislative grist mill.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE women's hotel experiment in New York has been a failure.

THE highest Railroad point in North America is Vea Pass, 9,338 feet above the sea.

THE coaching parade at Madison Square, New York, was a grand turn out of people who hadn't much to do.

THE Pimlico races near Baltimore are in full blast. But Grant is not here and there 'aint much fuss about them.

Now digs the boy the garden plot
With energy intense,
Until he bags a tribe of worms,
And then he skips the fence.

THE Seligman-Bernheimer wedding in New York, on the 5th of June, is to be the next social sensation. The Bankers son to the Shippers daughter.

PRESIDENT HAYES is booked for Evansville, Indiana, on the 4th of July. Senator Gordon will deliver the oration. It is an Odd fellows celebration, for a fact.

CARTER HARRISON, M. C., asked Charley Foster if he had been so anxious about reducing Congressmen's pay before he knew he was re-districted out of the next Congress.

BARON MOOLEY, the Sixth, a short horned animal, belonging to Mr. Vaite, of Independence, Mo., sold on the 22nd inst. for $1,600. Good price and appropriate name for a shorthorn.

THE Missouri editorial association met in Springfield on Friday. J. B. M'Cullough, "Mac" of the St. Louis *Times*, surprised them all by the delivery of an instructive and amusing address.

THE citizens of New Orleans used to say that it required three men to start a newspaper in that city—one to die of yellow fever, another to be killed in a duel, and the third to wind up its affairs.

ALEX H. STEPHENS thinks opening of the electoral count was like the first taking the lid off the bad place; most people are not much afraid of that kind of comparisons. It was too long ago to scare any one.

THE Republican members of the State Committee from Allegheny county are David Aiken, Jr., Pittsburgh; C. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Jacob Reese, Pittsburgh; David Lloyd, Pittsburgh; Samuel Kilgore, Pittsburgh; W. D. Bois, Allegheny City; H. H. Byram, Allegheny City; H. K. Sample, Bennett P. O

THE Declaration of Mr. Ellis, that the Radicals have matured plans for carrying a score or so of Congressional districts in the South, by the aid of the regular army, according to the old fashion of Grantism, is no doubt well founded, but we think the menace is not as formidable now as it would have been five years ago.

REFERRING to the Stewart Hotel for Women, after a disastrous two months' run, Judge Hilton says:

A hotel on an extensive scale exclusively for women is an impossibility. Women want to associate with the other sex, and the restrictions imposed upon them in this house were so severe that many who would gladly have taken advantage of its benefits declined for that reason.

THE new Republican State Committee is announced. Quay is to be the Chairman. Mr. Quay's admitted genius for organization and his wide knowledge of the State give him special qualifications for this post, but he will find in Milton Speer a foeman worthy of his steel in all the subtle ways of organization, whilst Speers brilliant rhetoric, will far surpass the quiet gentleman from Beaver.

A FRENCH paper, earnestly deprecating birdnesting, says: "A bird's nest contains on an average five eggs, which would in the natural course, become five little birds. Each little one eats daily fifty flies or other insects, and this consumption extends over four or five weeks. Taking it at an average of thirty days, we shall find the number of flies destroyed by each nest of birds to be 7,500. Now, every fly eats daily a quantity of flowers, leaves, &c., equivalent to its weight, until it attains its maximum of growth; in thirty days it will have eaten a flower a day, a flower which would have become fruit. Each fly [the term is used, we presume, for insects generally] then having, we will say, eaten thirty fruits in thirty days, the 7,500 flies which a nest of birds would have consumed cause a loss to us of 225,000 apples, pears, apricots, and peaches. We commend this view of the matter to the parents of marauding children."

WASHINGTON.

Open Letter of Postmaster General Key.

He Emphatically Opposes Pending Investigation of Election Frauds.

Consideration of Question of Final Adjournmen of Congress Postponed Until June 7.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Immediately after the adjournment of the House, the Democratic members held a caucus for the purpose of considering the adjournment *sine die* of the present Congress, the consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution fixing the 10th of June, having heretofore been postponed till 29th inst. Some members expressed a desire for an early adjournment, and thought this could be effected by the 20th of June, while others were opposed to naming a time owing to the large amount of public business now pending, and besides, the question of adjournment should, for the present, remain where it is, namely, with the House.

The caucus, on motion of Mr. Clymer, resolved to move in the House to-morrow a further postponement of the Senate resolution until the 8th of June.

Mr. Ewing offered a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to take any action on the Tariff bill at this session, but without taking action the caucus adjourned until June 7th.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY ON POTTER'S INVESTIGATION.

In lieu of a personal answer to the many letters received from friends in the South disclaiming sympathy with any effort to unseat President Hayes, Postmaster General Key has written the following open letter to the people of the South:

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1878.

Circumstances attending the passage of the Potter resolution to investigate alleged frauds in the Presidential election of 1876 in Louisiana and Florida, together with the subsequent declarations of many influential Democratic politicians and journalists, evidence that if both houses of the Forty-sixth Congress are Democratic, the majority intend to oust President Hayes and inaugurate Mr. Tilden. The title of President Hayes was settled irrevocably by the Forty-fourth Congress in the act creating the Electoral Commission, under which he was legally declared elected and legally inaugurated. The 45th Congress has no more right to dispute his election than he has to dispute the title of any victorious contestant to his seat in that body. The Forty-sixth Congress will have no more right to ignore him and to recognize his defeated contestant, Mr. Tilden, than Mr. Hayes would have to send a file of soldiers to the House of Representatives to unseat a Democrat whom he might consider to have been wrongfully seated or fraudulently elected. The leaders in this desperate attempt to Mexicanize our institutions rely confidently upon the "solid South" to furnish the bulk of the majority in the next House of Representatives. The Senate is already secured.

Remembering the encouragement which the Northern Democrats in 1860 and 1861 extended to the Southern States to secede and the manner in which their promises of aid and comfort were fulfilled, can the Southern people afford to join this revolutionary movement, with the certainty that when the inevitable hour of peril comes, they will again be left unassisted and alone to meet the storm from the North, once more united by this attempt to revive an issue whose settlement was forced by public opinion upon an unwilling Congress, in the dark days of February, 1877, when a civil war over the disputed election was imminent, and patriots trembled for the safety of Republican institutions, Southern members of Congress averted the danger by compelling the completion of the electoral count under a law which both parties in Congress had enacted. But now, representatives from the Southern States, with very few exceptions, have joined a movement to subvert the results of their former patriotic action, and to remand the country to that anarchy from which less than two years ago it was saved by their efforts. Grant, that, in permitting the autonomy of all the States, and in appointing citizens to office in the South instead of strangers, President Hayes has but discharged his constitutional duty, does that excuse the Southern Representatives for attempting to invalidate his title which they established, or will it justify them in bringing the country again in danger of civil war in an effort to unseat him and inaugurate Mr. Tilden? The South must now face

THE MOST MOMENTOUS CRISIS

in its history since 1861. To indorse the recent conduct of their representatives is to admit the truth of the charges that the people of the South care nothing for the welfare of the Union, desires the downfall of the Republic and would rejoice to see it again involved in civil war. If their representatives have not reflected their sentiments, as I believe to be the case, then the people of the Southern State should take care that in the Forty-sixth Congress they are represented by men who will defeat the disturbers of the public peace and prevent the Mexicanization of our institutions. To do this, they may be compelled to act independent of the Democratic party. Recent events have demonstrated the inability of Democratic members of Congress to resist the mandates of the caucus and the terrors of the party lash, the one wielded and the other inspired by men who seem willing to endanger the welfare of the country and the stability of Republican institutions for the sake of revenge on political opponents, and in the hope of dividing the "spoils of victory." If Democratic representatives of the South could not resist the caucus command to pass the Potter resolution unamended and without debate how will they be able in the Forty-sixth Congress to resist a similar command to ignore Mr. Hayes as President, and to recognize Mr. Tilden.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Southern people to afford the crowning evidence of their renewed devotion to the Union in which they enjoy every right of citizenship, and are subject to no restrictions not laid upon any citizen, by sending representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress pledged to resist at all hazards the revolutionary scheme of the mischief-makers, who seem to have gained control of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress. To this end, the people in every district should meet publicly, organize and resolve to support no person for Congress who has given aid to this movement not pledge himself to sustain the title of President Hayes during the term for which he was elected, against all attempts in its overthrow. Only in this way can a grave danger to the Republic be averted, and convincing proof be given that confidence was not misplaced which President Hayes manifested in the South when he withdrew the troops from the State House of South Carolina and Louisiana. I have spoken plainly and earnestly, for I feel that I should be unworthy to represent the South in the Administration were I to remain silent now. Invited to the Cabinet as a Southern man, to see that justice was done to the South, requires me neither to apologize for my record nor disown my political principles. It is my duty now to warn the people of the South of the danger which threatens the country. No man need hope that the schemes of the men who have engineered the movement to unseat President Hayes can be carried out without a bloody civil war. To avert this danger, I confidentially rely on the patriotism and honor of the people of my native section. (Signed) D. M. KEY.

ANOTHER SESSION OF POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Potter Committee held a session this afternoon. They discussed the question as to the scope of the investigation, the Democrats wishing to confine it to Florida and Louisiana, and the Republicans desiring to include Oregon. The subject of the appointment of subcommittees was also considered and desired by the majority. Some of the gentlemen whose names were mentioned in that connection, said they were indisposed to go South on such business, as they feared climatic influence during the summer. Gen. Butler was among the number. It was mentioned that Secretary Sherman and several others could be examined as witnesses in this city, while sub-committees could more conveniently and economically take testimony in Florida and Louisiana. The subject of closed or open doors during the investigation was also discussed, but according to the statement of Chairman Potter nothing was determined. Members would give no particulars of the proceedings, saying they were pledged to secrecy, and the committee adjourned till Friday.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Last night's *Star* says: "Fashionable circles here were agitated last evening by intelligence of the reception of a telegram from Ensign Fremont, of the Navy, stating that he was married in New York yesterday to Miss Anderson, of this city. This event was totally unexpected. It is believed here that the young couple happening to meet in that city (the groom being about to sail for Paris, where he is ordered on duty, and the young lady, with her mother, having also engaged passage for France), they, without consulting friends, concluded to marry at once and spend their honeymoon abroad. The bridegroom is a popular young officer of the navy, son of General John C. Fremont. It will be remembered that Fremont, the Pathfinder, married his wife, a daughter of the late Senator Thomas H. Benton, under somewhat similar circumstances."

GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT UNSHAKEN.

The credit of the Government is not affected by the prevailing investigation uncertainty. Nearly $2,000,000 of four per cents have been sold in the past three days. These go to all sections of the country, and particularly to the Far West and South, where the inflationists say there isn't any money. In official circles this is a matter of congratulation, as it shows a high degree of Government credit. It is also reckoned that a distribution of Government securities in all sections adds to the stability of the Nation as against domestic enemies.

MEXICO ANNEXING THE UNITED STATES.

Judge Key remarked to-night that he didn't want to hear anything about annexing Mexico, as in the light of recent events it would be more appropriate to annex us.

POLITICAL.

Proceedings of Three Democratic State Conventions.

Judge Agnew Nominated for Supreme Judge by Pennsylvania Prohibitionists.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, May 29.—The State Democratic Convention convened this morning, and after effecting a temporary organization took a recess.

The Conventfon reassembled at two o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported four hundred and twenty-one delegates present with no contests.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Judge Edward Johnson of Lee county as Permanent President.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report the Convention listened to speeches from D. O. Finch, D. F. Miller, L. B. Kinne and John Preston.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following platform which was unanimously adopted:

We, the Democracy of Iowa, in Convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the restoration of Home rule to the South, and the era of peace brought about in response to the demands of the national Democracy, and make this declaration of principles:

First—Tariff for revenue only; honest and economic home rule; supremacy of the civil over the military power; separation of Church and State; equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to the granting of subsidies to any corporation whatever.

Second—The financial system of the Republican party has been one of foster to moneyed monopolies, of unequal taxation, of exemptions of class and of remorseless contraction that has destroyed every enterprise which gave employment to labor, and therefore we denounce it, its measures and its men as responsible for the financial distress, misery and want which now effects the nation.

Third—Labor and capital have an equal demand upon and equal responsibility before the law.

Fourth—Public officers should be held to a strict accountability; defaulters should be severely punished and riot and disorder promptly suppressed.

Fifth—We deprecate the funding of our interest bearing debt and insist the bonded debt be refunded at a rate not exceeding four per cent.

Sixth—We favor equal recognition of gold, silver and United States notes in the discharge of public and private obligations except where otherwise provided by contract, and to the end that the same may be secured. We favor unconditional repeal of the Resumption act and the coinage of silver on equal conditions with gold. We oppose any further retirement of United States notes now in circulation, and favor the substitution of United States Treasury notes for national bank bills.

Seventh—It is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to improve our great Western rivers, and the means provided should be commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the work.

Eighth—A thorough investigation into the election frauds of 1876 should be made; frauds should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished in accordance with the law where ever found. We approve and reaffirm the doctrine of Mr. Tilden's letter upon war claims as a proper adjustment of national policy concerning that class of claims upon the public treasury.

THE CANDIDATES.

The following State ticket was adopted by acclamation: For Secretary of State, I. O. Walker; Auditor of State, Colonel Elboeck; Treasurer, E. D. Finn; Register of State Land Office, T. S. Barkwell, Judge of Supreme Court, Judge J. C. Knapp; County Clerk of Supreme Court, M. V. Gannon; Reporter of the Supreme Court, J. B. Elliott; Attorney General, John Gibbon.

Harmony prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—The Democratic State Convention, to nominate five Judges of the Supreme Court for the August election, met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. All the counties of the State were represented and the legal profession predominated. The Convention was the largest held in Tennessee for years, consequently there was much delay in effecting a permanent organization. After the appointment of several committees, the Convention adjourned for dinner at half-past one o'clock, and reassembled at three P. M.

Hon. E. T. Taliaferoo, present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was chosen Permanent Chairman. The vote of the State in the late Presidential election was adopted as a basis of representation. Each county was entitled to one vote for every hundred and a fraction of a hundred cast for Tilden. Much time was consumed in speeches presenting the names of candidates.

The following names were presented, viz.: From East Tennessee—Robert McFarland and J. W. Deaderick; from Middle Tennessee—William F. Cooper, Peter Turner, Thomas Jones, John W. Burton and David Campbell; from West Tennessee—John L. T. Sneed, Thomas J. Freeman, Howell E. Jackson, Robert T. Morgan, Benjamin J. Lea and Judge Cochran.

Four hours were occupied taking the first ballot. At 9:15 P. M. total vote being announced showed a majority for McFarland, Deaderick, Turney and Cooper and they were declared the nominees by acclamation amid great excitement. All but Cooper are members of the present Supreme Court. The Convention adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow. There is still one more nomination to be made to be elected from West Tennessee.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.

MONTGOMERY, May 29.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day, W. L. Bragg presiding. Three ballots were taken for Governor. The last one resulted as follows: Cobb, 161½, Langdon, 188½; Barnes, 125; necessary to a choice 331. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. Five hundred delegates were present.

PENNSYLVANIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

ALTOONA, May 29.—At the State Convention of Prohibitionists, the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Gen. F. A. Lane; Lt. Governor, John Shalleross; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Calvin Parsons; Supreme Judge, Daniel Agnew.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

Count Andrassy Regards Anglo-Russian Negotiations With Uneasiness.

Programme of the Congress Laid Out.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE CREATES UNEASINESS.

LONDON, May 29.—It is stated Count Schouvaloff had a long interview with Lord Salisbury yesterday, at which he submitted Russia's answer to the points raised by England touching the Congress, and a final understanding was reached during last week's negotiations. The only unpleasant feature of this morning's news is in the direction of Austria, for although Count Andrassy had been all along persistently in favor of a European settlement in the Congress, his utterances now and Austria's preparations are creating uneasiness.

The St. Petersburg unofficial press is still incredulous about peace, and points out that while Austria and Russia were making negotiations to that end, England had brought troops from India. Now, England accepts the Congress, and Austria is making demonstrations threatening to Russia. These feelings are not entirely unwarranted even if judged by some of the points of Count Andrassy's speech to delegations yesterday. He said that certain military preparations were necessary, because even if the Congress led to an European understanding, complications might afterwards arise imperiling Austria's particular interests. Then, again, Congress might fail, when Austria must be prepared to look the facts in the face As to the actual employment of 60,000,000 credit already voted, Count Andrassy's explanation were extremely meagre, but from other sources it is gathered that the fourth army corps is concentrating in Galicia, Eastern Transylvania and Dalmatia. Iron clad squadrons have been ordered to the coasts of Albania and Macedonia. The military occupation of the line of the Orsova railway is in progress, and the occupation and fortification of the Carpathian Passes are accomplished facts. Great activity prevails on the Dalmatian frontier. General Rodick has gone to Macarsca to inspect the stategical points on the road leading into Herzegovina. Count Andrassay undoubtedly regards separate Anglo-Russian negotiations with uneasiness.

Semi-official newspapers of Vienna throw out sarcastic hints that the Congress will have no work left for it except to pass upon Austria's interests.

The Russian semi-official press has not heretofore taken notice of Austria's uneasiness except the *Agence Russe* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. It is stated that the Powers had agreed to the occupation of Adakaleh, and that no inference might be drawn from this fact in the direction of Austrian occupation of Bosnia, which is regarded as a strong hint that Russia would not sanction the latter measure.

HOW AUSTRIA'S POSITION IS REGARDED IN GERMANY.

Berlin journals, however, are full of sarcastic criticism of Austria's position. They say that the occupation of Adakaleh is all that Austria could do that would remind Russia of her claims, while a Russo-English agreement was perfecting for the protection of Russian and English interests. Austria, therefore, seems unable longer to take care of her own and German interests in the East.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* does not adopt this tone. On the contrary, it advocates the formation of independent principalities out of Turkey's European provinces under a direct Austrian protectorate. The relations of the *North German Gazette* with Prince Bismarck causes attention to be drawn to this suggestion.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONGRESS.

A telegrem from St. Petersburg gives the following as the programme of the Congress: "The Congress will immediately, on meeting at Berlin, determine the basis of the treaty of peace and the regulations concerning its execution. It will organize several local commissions to define boundaries, etc., the Commissioners being appointed and instructed by a conference of Ambassadors resident at Constantinople. It is expected the session of the Congress will be short.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—The Sultan has ordered the reinstatement of ex-Sultan Murad at Tcheregan Palace and the release of all of Ali Suavis' accomplices.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* expresses satisfaction at the progress made towards the assembling of the Congress and the establishment of an understanding, and adds: "Although, in view of the existence of a war party in Constantinople, Pesth and London, some reserve is still necessary, yet every day tends to promote a peaceful settlement."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The House Fixes June 17 as the Date of Final Adjournment.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Discussed by the Senate.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate took up the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. WINDOM, Chairman of the Committee on appropriations, in charge of the bill, said the total estimates for the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $16,382,617. The total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $15,537,881. To that had been added by various deficiency bills $440,945, making a total of $17,788,556 for the year 1878. The total amount appropriated by the bill now before the Senate as it came from the Committee on Appropriations was $15,564,942, being $833,584 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The House of Representatives assumed to revise the compensation of and reduce the number of employes of the Senate. The Senate Committee would not agree thereto, and submitted amendments to reinstate employes and maintain the compensation of all as now fixed. The House bill undertook to regrade the Senate classes of clerks in the Executive Departments of the Government. This reorganization, or rather disorganization, of the clerical force extended to all departments. The House had provided for certain clerks, at an annual compensation of $1,900 each, but the Senate Committee would not agree thereto. The demand of all departments was for clerks of a higher grade: Those of a lower grade could not do the required work. The Senate Committee had, therefore, reinstated the clerical force as organized by the act of 1853. The House had established the Fourth and Fifth Auditorships of the Treasury, and the Senate Committee had reported in favor of restoring those offices. The House had provided for assistant messengers and pages in the departments, but the uniform testimony of department officials was that pages would be of no use, and the Senate Committee had thereto restored the system of messengers in use. The Committee had increased the salary in one instance only, and no additional clerks were authorized except in cases of absolute necessity, one of which was in the pension branch of the Surveyor General's office, where thirty-two more clerks were needed.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.), a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said he agreed in the main to all said by the Chairman of the Committee. There were nearly a thousand amendments to the bill, but as to those in regard to executive departments one principle governed them all, and that was whether salaries should remain as already fixed by law or be reduced. If there was to be any change in salaries, it should be done in a proper way and not upon any appropriation bill. The bill as reported was unanimously approved by the Committee.

Several hundred amendments of the committee restoring the number and compensation of clerks, messengers and laborers in the various executive departments of the Government, offices of Assistant Treasurers, mints and assay offices throughout the United States was agreed to without debate.

Pending discussion, Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. WOOD called up the Senate adjournment resolution, and moved to postpone the further consideration until June 8th. The yeas and nays were ordered. There being a number of vacant seats on the Democratic side, Mr. REAGAN asked if it was in order to have a call of the House, to which the SPEAKER replied he thought there was a quorum.

Mr. WOOD—For the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present I move the House adjourn.

Mr. HALE—Does the gentleman want to filibuster on his own motion?

Mr. WOOD—No, sir; but I want a fair, square vote on the proposition.

The yeas and nays being taken, the motion to adjourn was defeated.

The vote was then taken on the motion to postpone the consideration of the resolution until June 8th. It was defeated—yeas, 124; nays, 132. This was a party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Aiken, Bell, Bland, Bonck, Buckner, Cutler, Fuller, Hardenburgh, Landers, Morgan, Morse, Predemore, Rea and Willis, of New York, who voted with the Republicans, and the three Kansas members, Messrs. Haskell, Phillips and Ryan, who voted with the Democrats.

Mr. WOOD then moved to lay the Senate resolution on the table.

The question being taken on the motion to lay the Senate resolution on the table, it was rejected—yeas, 126; nays, 131. This vote was the same as the preceding one, with the exception that Messrs. Buckner and Bland this time voted with their political associates.

A vote was then taken on the Senate resolution for final adjournment, and resulted in yeas, 127; nays, 131; so the resolution was defeated. The Democrats who changed their votes from their former variance with their own side, and voted with the party, were Messrs. Bell, Hardenburgh and Landers.

DATE OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT FIXED

Mr. WOOD then moved to make the date of adjournment the 14th of June, and Mr. CLYMER moved an amendment to make it the 17th. The yeas and nays were called. The call resulted in yeas, 164; nays, 93. The Senate resolution for final adjournment, as amended to take place on the 17th of June, was then adopted.

The resolution now goes back to the Senate, and that body may either concur at once in the amendment (thus virtually closing the question), or it may abstain from final action till within a day or two of the 17th of June, when it will be able to judge whether, either from public or party considerations, it will be necessary to extend the time or adjourn on that day.

OUR CONSULS.

Mr. SINGLETON made a conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. He stated the bill as it passed the House made appropriations less by $161,000 than a like bill of last session; that the Senate had increased the appropriation by $84,000; that the Senate conferees had yielded to the amount of $44,500 and the House conferees to the amount of $39,000, and that the bill as it now stands, the appropriation is $61,000 less than the bill of last year. The report was agreed to.

Mr. ATKINS, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $20,000 to defray expenses of the Select Committee on Presidential Election. On a point of order raised by Mr. CONGER, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then took a recess until this evening.

TRICKS ON FARMERS.

How Wire Fence Agents Transact Business.

LIBERTY, IND., May 29.—Quite a number of our prominent farmers have been victimized lately by a wire fence agent. He calls on the farmer and wants help to introduce his wire fence in his neighborhood, and if the farmer will accept and put up in a conspicuous place, he will make him a present of forty rods of fence. The farmer generally "tumbles" to the game and signs an agreement, as he supposes, to exhibit the fence, &c., and assists in introducing it. The wire comes, generally 100 to 150 rods; but before the farmer has time to erect his fence another agent—"an adjuster"—comes along with a little bill for $100 or more, and a regular order for the number of rods of wire sent duly signed. This unsettles the farmer, and he protests. He did not sign such an order, &c. "Adjuster" talks suit, amount of costs, &c., and finally compromises at a figure to suit his subject. Several have paid him $25 to $50 and allow the agent to take the wire back. If the manufacturers of the wire are not cognizant of this matter they had better look after it, as the farmers will soon be shy of wire fence.

Operations of the Carson Mint.

[From the Virginia Enterprise, May 19.]

We are indebted to the politeness of Otto Greenwood, Chief Clerk, for the following items respecting the workings of the United States Branch Mint at Carson. The total coinage of standard silver dollars for the present month will amount to about $750,000. The shipments of silver coin (the new dollars) for the past week were as follows. New Orleans, $150,000; St. Louis, $150,000; Cincinnati, $25,000; Chicago, $25,000. The last purchase of bullion on Government account was from the bonanza mine owners. In future, bullion for coinage will be purchased from private parties at London market rates, the amount of gold in the same to be returned to the owners in gold coin, and the silver in silver standard dollars. The Mint is now being run to its full capacity. The whole number of male employes is sixty-six; female employes, fifteen.

FIRST A COLD, AND THEN ANOTHER ON TOP OF IT, until the accompanying cough became settled and confirmed—is the sad story of many a consumptive. How much better to use that safe curative Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, on the first appearance of danger, when the symptoms may be easily controlled. TSM

**Democratic Congressional Conv

REIGN OF RIOT!

Radical Confusion, Drunkenness, Profanity and Corruption.

"There was a Day when the" Republicans "Came Together, and Satan Came Also Among Them"

Ward Bummers From the "Great Party of Moral Ideas" on the War Path.

REPUBLICAN HOWLING MOBS,

Which will Remain a Lasting Disgrace to the Fair Fame of our City.

Three Bolts which Mean Business.

Commissioners' Convention Adjourns Without Result After Ten Hours of Turmoil.

The Cameron Assemblages All Serene, and Ring Candidates Put Up With Clock-Work Regularity.

A Dose That Will Make the Honest Republican Voter Heart-Sick.

The fourteen Republican Conventions were held Tuesday, and the prediction that they would be lively and "vivacious" was more than confirmed. The Cameronian assemblages—the Legislature Conventions—performed their work with clock-work regularity, and nominated sixteen men who will cast sixteen solid votes next spring for Don Cameron for the United States Senate—unless the people of Allegheny county defeat them. The Allegheny county voters are sick of Cameron rule, and just as sick of the dark tricks and vain ways of the roosters who misrepresented them in the Legislature—with possibly one or two exceptions—and will certainly rise up in their might next November to defeat the tools of the State Ring.

While, however, the Cameronian Conventions were serene, the County Conventions were the most disorderly, most profane and most disgraceful political assemblages ever held in the State and will certainly prove a foul blot on the fair name and fame of our county until the time when political Conventions will be held no more—and possibly longer. In the Commissioners' Convention a free fight occurred, which lacked the only element of bravery to have proven a moderate sized riot. In the Convention to nominate a Clerk of Courts the most disgraceful proceedings were had. One of the officers was as drunk as Bacchus, there was the utmost profanity and a large number of delegates finally withdrew in disgust; the others remained to nominate Rowand. The discontents were McCreary's and Krepp's delegates. The Recorders' Convention was characterized by profanity and blasphemy that would have either driven the Commissioners to the Presbyterian Assembly to madness or have converted them all into missionaries to spend the balance of their lives in Allegheny county. Here Richardson and Hoerr were nominated. The Graham delegates bolted and nominated their own candidate at Lafayette Hall. The Congressional Convention may also be considered a bolt, since the delegates ignored the instructions of the Republican County Executive Committee and the friends of McCandless pressed into service a couple of dozen employees or persons otherwise connected with the Fire department to nominate their medical champion. The other Conventions were reasonably peaceable.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

Following is the full Legislative ticket nominated:

Forty-second Senatorial district—Hugh McNeill, Allegheny.

Forty-fourth Senatorial district—John C. Newmyer, Pittsburgh.

First Legislative—J. D. Walker, Nicholas H. Voeghly and Henry M. Long, all of Allegheny.

Second Legislative—William Flinn and R. S. Fraser, of Pittsburgh.

Third Legislative—Albert Zacharias, of Pittsburgh.

Fourth Legislative—Matthew B. Edwards, of the East End; Samuel R. Baldwin, Fifteenth ward; and J. Martin Shaeffer and Fred. K. Geary, of the South Side.

Fifth Legislative—Wm. H. McGill, West Deer township and A. B. Campbell, McKeesport.

Sixth Legislative—A. H. Walker and Wm. M. dill.

COUNTY TICKET.

Following is the county ticket as far as nominated:

Sheriff—Thomas H. Hunter, Pittsburgh.
Controller—George Alexander, Allegheny.
Treasurer—William McCallin, Pittsburgh.
Clerk of Courts—A. H. Rowand, Verona.
Recorder—Ralph Richardson, Pittsburgh.
Recorder—W. H. Graham, Allegheny.
Register—Philip Hoerr, South Side, Pittsburgh.
Commissioners—Robt. E. Mercer, South Side, and John Knowland, Pittsburgh.
Director of Poor—James Bell, Robinson township.
Congress, Twenty-second district—Guy McCandless, Pittsburgh.

[Messrs. Graham for Recorder, and McCandless for Congress, were nominated at the bolters' Convention; and Messrs. Mercer and Knowland by the regular County Commissioners' Convention, after the regular chairman of the latter had declared the body adjourned.]

Following is a detailed report of the proceedings:

COMMISSIONERS' WRANGLE.

RIOT AND TURMOIL FROM 10 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.—GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE DISGRACEFUL DISORDER—FINAL ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT A NOMINATION—THE BALLOTS, ETC., ETC.

It would be idle to attempt to describe in a hurried way the scenes of disgraceful confusion which marked the proceedings of the Convention called to nominate two County Commissioners to fill the terms about to expire of Beckert and M'Clelland, Republicans. The Convention met at eleven o'clock in the Criminal Court room, a fitting place for such an exhibition.

To wade through anything like a detailed account of the way they carried on, written in the plainest way must surely make every well-wisher of his country feel sad. It certainly bodes no good when men, crazed with drink and furious with contention are instruments by which the most important office in a great community like Allegheny county are filled, for unless the people waken up to a realization of the humiliating fact it is quite likely that the ticket set up by these rounders, in such a riotous manner, will be landed into office, and be their masters for another term of years.

THE BOYISH CHAIRMAN.

The Convention was called to order by a boy named Johnson, who served as an assistant transcribing clerk in Harrisburg some years ago. He knew nothing about parliamentary law and seemed to care less. They called the roll, and as the city districts were answered to, double-headers responded "contests," "contests." The seething crowd, with their hats on had evidently made up their minds to make a day of it and they paid no attention to the raps or requests of Mr. Johnson.

A ballot was called for on a temporary Chairman for the Convention George Y. McKee, an ex-member of the Legislature, and a very decent man was named by one party and Davy Aiken by another. The McKee party won by a handsome vote it was said, although when the clerks ceased to talley the Reporters' talley was

McKee.....115 | Aiken 113

Young Tom Gillespie, who seems to have taken his political lessons from the Magees, for he is quick to see an advantage, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and the ball went on. Mr. McKee made the usual little speech about being grateful for that mark of confidence which had elevated him, &c., and the temporary secretaries were continued.

TACTICS OVER THE SECRETARIES.

Young Gillespie again got his work in. Two of the secretaries got sick and Gillespie had other names ready. They were put in quickly, but not without objection from Gerwig, of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, who was ready as the champion of August Beckert to take any advantage there might be in having the secretaries. But Gillespie was smiling and polite, and laughed his two secretaries into their chairs, whilst Gerwig lost his temper a little, growled, shook his head and gave every surface indication that he was not exactly pleased with the handsome young man's doings.

When Charles Black voted for McKee there were yells of "a contest, a contest," and one delegate, raising his voice louder than the rest, said: "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that everybody holds up his hands." This was followed by yells of "come up front." At last they agreed that on the vote for Chairman, the delegate should answer first by giving his own name, and then telling who he voted for. That gave pretty good satisfaction.

Beckert sat quietly in the Commissioners' office, signing dinner tickets, while Jack Knowlan, his competitor, smoked a big toby and stood with hat on near the reporters' table.

HOW COMMITTEES WERE PREPARED.

Gerwig, the brother-in-law of Beckert, moved for a Committee on Contested Seats, and Chairman McKee pulled the list of his cut and dry committee cut of his vest pocket, made a couple of alterations in it and read it off. Of course Democrats do that too sometimes, and its not to be complained of. One of the Mawhinneys was foremost in backing Knowlan for Commissioner. He chined over the Secretary's railing to see a fair count, and distributed himself pretty generally over the Convention. He was very anxious about Knowlan. Whenever any delegate's vote was not understood in the roll call, there would be confusion. "He said Aiken," "no he said Beckert," "He can't understand English." "Let him give his credentials" said Mawhinney "to some one who does." Hold on said one Secretary to the other, "we're getting mixed up." "They could be catched oftener" said Mawhinney "if hey were watched."

The Secretary's desk was evidently organized against Knowlan, from the way Mawhinney spoke. Whenever a delegate failed to call his own name first, in the vote on Aiken and McKee, yells would come from all sides of the room. His name, we hear it, we don't, "we've as much right to hear it as you have." "Show up" said Johnson.

THE ROW ON CHAIRMAN.

When Moon township was reached in the list Delegate Redpath voted for Aiken, a big row occurred. Everybody rushed up to the Secretary's desk, the delegates jumped upon the reporters' table with their feet, smashed hats and upset ink, but their eyes and ears were so intently fixed on their particular points of advantage or loss that they did not seem to be conscious of what a sorry figure they did cut.

"Who voted in that last district," shouted a delegate?

"We're keepin' tally," said Johnson, quietly.

"So are we," yelled a dozen voices.

At last the ballot on Chairman was finished. An excited Dutchman jumped on his chair, and pointing excitedly towards the Speaker's desk, which was crowded with men, smoking, with their hats on:

"Git away dare Dickson, you haven't any more right dare dan a dog has."

Yells of "talk Dutch," "put him out."

McKee now announced his Committee on Contested Seats and Felix Negley said, "No, no, McKee, don't appoint the committee all one way; if you do you may lack votes in the fall for it." A faint trace of contempt could be discovered wrinkling up McKee's nose, and Gerwig with his broad shoulders and red moustache, majored out of the Convention with his "setup" Committee on Contested Seats in his fist. Before he started he stretched himself up and yelled—it was all yells—"As a member of that Committee on Contested Seats, where will we go to?" Cries of "to dinner—to dinner."

YELLING THE NOMINATIONS.

The committee went out and nominations were in order. Any one familiar with Conventions will know what a trying moment that is for an enthusiastic backer of anybody to hold his hush. In this instance they simply called out the names, John Knowland, Thomas Sample, John Knowland and up they would keep thecry.

"I nominate Thomas Sample of the North Side" and "we must have it," cries of "oh ho," "another county heard from" and then the noise went on of "J. H. Jones," "John H. Jones," "whats Mr. Speer's first name," and all the cross firing imaginable. When Ohio township was called a row occurred. Two delegates presented themselves. It is impossible to convey any idea of the confusion which this created, each party screaming this was the right delegate, and that was the right one.

"Take your seats gentlemen" said McKee "and we will search for their credentials, the clerks and all hands will hunt. I will entertain no motion while there is such *disoder*. Gentlemen, order for just one minute; you might as well keep order for I will do nothing until you do."

After a yea and nay vote the whole Convention would yell, "the I's have it," or "the No's have it." Ham Lowe kept to the front, in a sweaty excitement. A motion to open the outside doors was voted down. Cries of "lock the door," and pleadings of the chair to the gentlemen to keep order. What a disgraceful farce.

"Will some gentleman name a committee that will keep the door?" said Chairman McKee, in an appealing tone. "I'll keep it," yelled Sam Hastings, and he moved towards the door, with the loud accompayment of applause. He soon got tired of it, however, and returned to his station near the Speaker's stand, to fire off his moves and resolves.

ROW OVER CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported, and then a dark-visaged chap, who looked more like an Italian than anything else, got the belly-ache because he was thrown out by the committee, and a man named Reese put in. "Who gave Reese his credentials?" screamed Devore, (that was the little dark fellow's name,) "Patsey Kenny, a Democratic policeman, signed his credentials." (Cries of "put him out." "He's not a delegate.") Felix Negley said there was no contest against that man. (Yells, "put him out," "sit down," &c.)

At 2:10 they had a quiet spell for a little while. The paroxisms of madness had subsided, and they settled quietly down. But it was only for a very brief period. The first three rows of delegates had actually taken their hats off and seated themselves. When the roll call commenced again, they disputed how it should be called.

"Do you want everything in Pittsburgh Mawhinney?"

The Secretaries were nearly all tired out. They were not much to begin with, and repeated votes for Knowland and McClellan as if for Dolan and McLinn. W. A. Kiskadden was called W. A. His-cat and he didn't answer. Devore, the ousted delegate, licked his thin long lips and darted his black eyes around like an enraged animal.

When Gerwig's name was called he voted for Beckert and "*Knowland* under compulsion," he added. "Yes," called out Mawhinney, "and if we hadn't compulsioned you, you wouldn't have been here."

"Gerwig couldn't have got elected" shouted a dozen of delegates, "unless he had pledged himself for Knowland. That's how it is."

"Stick to it by G—," calls out the reading Secretary.

"Ho, Johnny, will we go the same way?"

The Secretary's desk was reinforced at this point by a big, fat fellow, who gave his name as John Smith, of Oshkosh. His real name was Tim. It wasn't Tim O'Leary, but a Republican, whose last name is O'Leary's first.

"Who did that delegate vote for?" "That's my business," said the Oshkosh Secretary.

SECRETARY'S MISTAKES.

Mawhinney gets on the stage and another mistake on the Secretary's desk makes the Convention howl. Anderson, of Allegheny, said he had not voted and got up in one of the windows to keep up his cry. Shouts of "liar," "he did," "he did," filled the room. A motion to drop the candidates polling less than twenty-five votes was made by Senator Gilfillan and carried. The first man caught in it was his relative who was running for Commissioner. He only polled twenty-four votes the next ballot and went under. The President and all the Secretaries got their coats off. At every other name calls of "is he here?" "hold up your hand;" "show your fist," greeted the ear, demoralized the Secretaries and interrupted the proceedings generally. The result of the first ballot is shown below.

Yells for another followed immediately. The Secretaries could not agree. Beckert was reported to have received 81, 87 or 89 votes. The chairman gave him the highest number and the ball went on.

WANTED TO JUMP DOWN THEIR THROATS.

"Keep order," said John Smith, of Oshkosh, "or I will jump down your throats."

The delegate from the Third precinct of the Sixth ward voted a little early, and in attempting to explain his vote, a rattling big fellow told him he had voted before. Liar. A grand rush to separate two combatants.

A country fight on review day, or a drunken brawl on the Fourth of July is the only thing the Convention looked like just then. Men swaying to and fro, screeching, pulling, pleading, swearing; such an infernal muss one never saw, and yet they were making a ticket for the good citizens of Allegheny county to vote. Good Lord deliver us.

"We will suspend," said McKee, "unless better order—"

"You had better suspend unless you can do this right," called out Mawhinney.

"You might as well suspend unless you give Knowland a fair show," yelled a dozen delegates.

The Secretary's desk seemed to be organized against Knowlan. Not a single tally kept by the reporters was like the tallies kept by the Secretaries, and in all of the official counts Knowland stepped back.

Chairman McKee—For God's sake keep quiet.

A rapidly spoken delegate appealed to the Chair to prevent outsiders from pushing him around. "We won't stand it," he shouted, "no, damn me if we do." (Laughter and cries of "another county heard from.")

The Secretary—(Loosing his temper) "Keep quiet, or I will make you." (Cries of "cheese it," and "oh my, another county heard from.")

Gerwig of the Fourteenth ward, on the third ballot jumped Knowland and voted for Beckert and Harriott. (Cries of "All right, Billy.") Then the roll call went on ("Where are you Faas. Show up")

When the city districts were finished Knowland had 43, Beckert 44 [Cheers from the Knowland men.] They knew they were working against great odds, but they piled it on in courage and demonstration, and it seemed as though it broken the crust of opposition against him.

Ham Lowe—"We want a fair shake here, and we're bound to have it."

"Sit down, or I'll snowball you with a brick," said some one to Ham Lowe.

At the close of the third ballot there was no choice. The Chairman said he desired to do what was fair. He was evidently disgusted with the whole affair. Another ballot was ordered. To look back into the angry faces of the men there was anything but assuring that good could possibly come from such a crowd. Sam Hastings moved that all the Dutch, the Irish and the Italians be put out of the room in order that the delegates have a chance to do their work. Yells and howls followed this proposition and Hastings stooped down.

A PACK OF ROWDIES.

Gus Braun, (his first appearance)—"I make a motion that the two lowest be dropped."

A voice—"You're not a delegate?"

Braun—"The hell I aint."

A country delegate—"This is nothing but a pack of rowdies."

George Y. McKee, the Chairman—"Too true, sir, too true."

In this condition did they boil and bluster from one o'clock until eight, when they adjourned without making any nomination, but they made a record the like of which has never been excelled by any body claiming to be a respectable Convention:

THE BALLOTS.

The following are the first four ballots in detail. There was also a fifth:

Candidates	*1st.*	*2d.*	*3d.*	*4th.*	*5th.*
Beckert	94	89	84	94	96
Campbell	23	10	5	..	..
Frethey	10	7	..	..	..
Gilfillan	31	31	24	..	..
Knowland	47	48	48	71	89
McClellan	59	76	71	79	..
Herriott	21	16	20	..	..
Mercer	41	59	55	69	..
Speer	33	37	39	43	82
Sample	54	55	49	61	..
White	38	41	42	56	..
Lee	31	19	17	..	..
Jones	19	..	..	..	..

CLERK OF COURTS.

DRUNKENNESS AND ROWDYISM REIGN SUPREME—M'CLEARY DRAWS FIRST BLOOD—WINDS UP WITH A ROW AND ILLEGAL NOMINATION OF ARCH. H. ROWAND—M'CLEARY AND KREPS' CONVENTION NEXT WEEK.

The other Conventions were noisy, disorderly, boisterous and disgraceful in the extreme but if they surpassed this one they certainly reached the limit of disorderliness. This Convention was called to order at 10:45, by Richard S. Wasson, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Director of the Poor. Long before that time, however, the doors of Room No. 3 of the Common Pleas Court No. 1 were opened and the rush for admission precluded a close examination of credentials by policemen who were stationed at the door, though a pretense was made of admitting none but delegates. The consequence was that the room was soon filled with an enthusiastic crowd, about one-half of whom were entitled to admission. Quite a number gained admission by forged credentials. Up to the time the Convention was called to order an interesting canvass was made by the candidates and their followers, who also took occasion to manufacture credentials.

In calling the Convention to order the Chairman counseled harmony, and reminded the delegates that they were working for one party. The following temporary Secretaries were chosen: Wm. Witherow, for McCleary; D. C. Boss, for Rowand; E. J. Wilkins, for Kreps, and John Dickson, for Murphy.

OUSTED BY FORCE.

The disorder was so great at the outstart that James O'Hara Black, of the Second ward, moved that all but delegates retire. The motion was adopted but no one stirred. Col. Norman M. Smith then moved that a Sergeant-at-Arms and five assistants be appointed to clear the room of all intruders, that no one be admitted without a credential. The motion was adopted and the following were appointed: For Kreps, Wm. Stewart; for McCleary, Frank Aiken; for Rowand, James McMillan. Fully half an hour was occupied in bringing this about, and when the delegates were inside the confusion was even greater than before. Among those who came in on a credential was the well known Democrat, Tim O'Leary. Tim was out of place, but he did no discredit to the party he so nobly serves.

A SHREWD DODGE.

Leon Long, of Allegheny, made his way into the room on the credentials of Walton Walton Woolsey and some of the delegates expressed their desire to eject him, but Long held the fort and defied any of them to bounce him. After great confusion, during which profanity sufficient to curl the covers of the good book, poured from the mouths of a number of boisterous individuals, Long was permitted to remain. Jas. Marshall, of the Third ward, Allegheny, protested against these proceedings, said that the credentials had not been transferred, and that Woolsey was outside, trying to get in. Finally this question was settled and it was decided to proceed with roll call. E. H. Golden, Wm. R. Brown and Alexander Herron were elected additional secretaries to expedite the work.

BEG PARDON.

While the roll was being called a discussion took place between John S. Robb, District Attorney, and Walton Woolsey as to the number of districts in the Tenth ward, Allegheny. Robb insisted there were two, while Woolsey held there was only one. Wm. Smith presented a credential from the Second district. The matter was referred to the Committee on Contested Seats, and roll-call was proceeded with. The same question arose when the Twelfth ward was called, when the Chairman stated that Mr. Woolsey desired to make a statement. That gentleman then stepped forward and said: "Gentlemen, I made a mistake. I humbly beg your pardon. That's all any man can do." A delegate here moved that the Convention adjourn until two o'clock, but such a disgraceful demonstration followed the motion that the Chairman took no notice of it.

MANUFACTURED CREDENTIALS.

Mr. James O'Hara Black presented credentials from the Second district of the First ward, Allegheny, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Samuel Grier. On the presentation of these credentials, Secretary Witherow asserted that Mr. Grier was not in Allegheny and had not been there for five months. He knew that to be a fact, from his own brother. Several other delegates asserted that they knew Mr. Grier was in Kentucky, and that these credentials were doctored up in this room. Great confusion prevailed, and amid cries of "put him out," "refer it to contested seats," the Chair decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Contested Seats. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair decided that it had been sustained.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The roll having been called it was decided to proceed with the permanent organization. Norman M. Smith nominated Walter Woolsey as a Kreps candidate, and John S. Robb nominated Lee S. Smith for Rowand. The nominations was then closed, it being understood that McCleary's delegates would vote for Woolsey in order to defeat Rowand's man. While the nominations were being made the uproar continued and the delegates as well as outsiders, a large number of whom edged their way in, crowded around the bench and reporters' table shouting at the top of their voices. During roll call a delegate named William Cook, noisely persisted in interrupting the chair. Winfield Scott Smith, of the Thirteenth ward, said the contest in the Sixteenth ward, Fifth district, was a

PUT UP JOB,

As no contestant has put in an appearance. Another delegate insisted that the Chair should not be "soaped up." Wm. Reeder, of South Versailles, frequently reminded the Chair of the resolutions passed in the morning in regard to contests, that in each case of contest note should be made on the roll. Cries of "Put him down," "Show him up," "Sit down," "He's right," &c, were next heard from all parts of the hall. John S. Robb said to the Chairman during a brief recess that the Convention would not nominate William McCleary over such a gallant soldier as Arch. H. Rowand. When the Fourth ward, Fifth district, was called James Marshall protested against proceeding with roll call as there was a contest in this district. After considerable profanity and back talk the matter was referred to the Committee on Contested Seats amidst shouts of disapproval from a number of delegates, among whom were Winfield Smith and Wm. T. Cook.

WATCHING THE VOTE.

Cook occupied a prominent position, where he was observed by all observers. Discovering that he was a McCleary man the Rowand fellows interrupted the roll call frequently with their shouts of "Put him down," "Put him out," &c., whenever he attempted to make a remark. As the roll proceeded the followers of both candidates insisted on seeing the voter, and when they found an opportunity to kick they would not let it pass by. Fred. Geobel got up and changed his vote from Smith to Woolsey amidst cheers and hisses. Woolsey voted for Smith and the latter also voted for his opponent. When Springdale was called the name of Samuel Sarber was answered by D. G. Foster, which was the cause of another disgusting scene. Demands of "Show up," "Show up," came from all parts of the temple of justice desecrated by this Convention. Robb and a number of obstreperous individuals headed the Rowand delegation while Witherow, Isaac Haines of the Twelfth ward, and a goodly number of rural roosters did the dirty work for McCleary. When the First district of Forward township was called John Johnston responded "Smith," and another howl went up. He however stuck to it and said he wouldn't be "bulle-doozed." Christ Hoch, ex-Health Officer of Allegheny, was very officious frequently dictating to the Chair. A number of delegates took exceptions to this threatening to knock him down &c., but he wouldn't budge.

FIRST BLOOD FOR M'CLEARY.

When the secretaries concluded the ballot, the gang commenced cheering for both candidates. The vote, however, had not yet been announced but it was known to be close. While the Secretaries were engaged preparing the count order was restored in the Rowand rauks, but McCleary's backers began to giggle. They had been counting the vote and were preparing for a loud cheer. Finally the following vote was announced: Smith, 112; Woolsey, 122. As was expected the McCleary men received this announcement with vociferous cheering. Rowand's boys were not to be beaten. They proposed three cheers and had them too,

ASHAMED OF THE CONVENTION.

Lee S. Smith conducted Woolsey to the chair and on introducing him said he hoped that more respect would be shown him than the temporary Chairman. Woolsey said: "Gentlemen are you not ashamed of yourselves. This Convention was called for business and not for nonsense." The temporary Secretaries were continued as permnent officers. Woolsey then appointed the following delegates a Committee on Contested Seats: Wm. J. Kennedy, Jas. Marshall, Albert S. Negley, J. C. Donaldson, Chas. Nevin, Henry Schild and D. K. McGonnigle, all McCleary men but one. The slip from which the chairman read these names was discovered to be in McCleary's handwriting, but this was only known to the reporters. The committee retired, and during their absence it was agreed to nominate a candidate for Director of the Poor, and Jas. Bell of Robinson township, Walter Foster of Upper St. Clair and Andrew Low were nominated. The rural delegates only were allowed to vote for this office. After calling the roll for the second time Bell was nominated. During the call a delegate stated that one man was answering for many of the delegates. Deputy Sheriff McClurg next moved that the Convention proceed with the ballot for Clerk of Courts. "No," "No" came from all directions, and the Chair took no notice of it. McClurg, however insisted on his motion and took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, upon which a vote was taken and the Chair was sustained. At this juncture the McCleary men, as well as the Rowand boys, were packing the Convention. The City Hall ringsters were seen doing the candidates a little service.

TIM O'LEARY LOOMS UP.

The following colloquy took place between Tim O'Leary and Chairman Woolsey:

Woolsey—Mr. O'Leary, I understand you are a Democrat?

O'Leary—I am, sir.

Woolsey—I understand you are interfering with the delegates in the Convention?

O'Leary—I am not interfering with the delegates except so far as to aid your predecessor in settling disputed parliamentary points, which that gentleman was thankful for.

Woolsey—I was so informed, and am glad to hear I was wrong.

This closed the conversation, and Woolsey continued pounding on the bar of justice in vain to quiet the howling mob.

GIVING THEM TAFFY.

Ed. Negley, ex-Postmaster, put in an appearance and attempted to nominate Kreps by acclamation, although it was charged Ed. was not a delegate. A delegate wanted to know if Negley was giving them them taffy. Negley said there would be union in the party. When the Chair had done with Negley, "Billy" Boyce, of Allegheny commenced ranting around the reporters table, in a manner that threatened blood. He would have his say and he did have it, but that was all. "Billy" Coates, of the Fire Commission, was the next individual who allowed himself to be heard. He was working for McCleary, which exasperated the Rowand men, who wanted him ejected. George Stech asked Coates out to fight, but the latter declined, and Steck's friends held him back, fearing that he would bounce the fire department man. The affair, however, ended in smoke.

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats at length submitted their report admitting the following contestants: John Wrike, Scott twp.; Chas. Caldwell, 11th ward, 4th dis.; Wm. Errett, Robinson twp., 1st dis.; J. F. A. Bond, 1st ward, 1st dis.; J. Redpath, 34 ward, 1st dis.; W. H. Boyd, Elizabeth twp., 4th dis.; William A. Lewis, 5th ward, 2d dis.; Alex. McGew, 5th ward, 34 dis.; J. D. Littell, 6th ward, 5th dist.; L. Becktole, 8th ward, 2d dis.; Fred Brunark, 16th ward, 5th dis.; G. W. Moore, 17th ward, 2d dis.; George Maggi, 21 ward, 1st dis. Allegheny; A. Holmes, Jr., 4th ward, 4th dis.; Robert Millis, Beltzhoover borough; John Torrell, O'Hara township, 1st dis.; Benj. Snyder, Wilkins township, 4 h dis.; William Dungle, 9th ward, 3 dis.; Louis List, 15th ward.

One of the secretaries had read but two names when the Rowand men commenced to howl and they continued until he got through. The Rowand men charged that all their delegates had been thrown out and that McCleary men, who had not received a vote, were substituted.

A ROW.

Gradually the blue blood began to boil and an outbreak was expected every moment. A motion was made to adopt the report which was received with hisses and jeers. The Chairman put the motion and although it appeared to be defeated by a perfect thunder of "Noes" the chair decided in the affirmative. This was the cause of still more confusion, and the delegate so of both parties commenced edging their way towards the bench. A McCleary man here offered a motion to adjourn, which, although apparently defeated, was also decided carried. Woolsey then disappeared and the Rowand men took the bench, raising chairs, pitchers, ink-stands, &c., and threatened to do bodily harm. After a great deal of disorder a delegate nominated John S. Robb for Chairman. He declined in favor of Colonel Ballantine, who wielded the "dusting brush" to the satisfaction of the Rowanders. Secretaries were also chosen, among them Deputy Sheriff McClung who called the roll. After the Rowand Convention had been organized Kreps and McCleary both stepped forward and said they were not candidates before this Convention, and invited their men to retire. The tedious work of calling the roll was at length concluded, with the following result:

Rowand.....149 | Kreps.....15
McCleary..... 24 |

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

The announcement was received with cheers and Rowand was urged forward. He took the stand and said: "To my kind friends for the work they have done for me to-day I express my thank. I did not expect child's play. It was, however, a fair fight. Last night the candidates before this convention, Mr. McCleary, Mr. Kreps and myself held a meeting and decided to abide by the decision of this Convention. I have done so, and I hope my friends who have worked so hard for me to-day will stand by me. If they do I will go into the Quarter Sessions Court room."

When Rowand had concluded the Convention adjourned.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

ADEPTS IN PROFANITY—A BOLT AND RICHARDSON AND GRAHAM BOTH NOMINATED—HOERR DOUBLY DEFEATS GRAY.

The Convention called to nominate candidates for Register and for Recorder was one of the liveliest and most profane. The Convention was called to order in room No. 2, Common Pleas Court No. 2, and two Secretaries for each candidate for both offices were appointed. The roll call commenced and when the Allegheny districts were reached the fun commenced.

THE FUN COMMENCES.

When the name of Peter Bolster was called there was a yell from

George Tomlinson—I want to know how 'Squire Bolster comes to be a delegate? He was judge of election.

John Megraw—You have no right to say anything here.

Tomlinson—You're a liar, G—— d—— your big soul.

A row seemed evident, but the troubles were quieted, though soon afterwards John Megraw was observed nosing around the Secretary, when yelled

Mr. Upperman—Is John Megraw a delegate?

Megraw, (excitedly)—No, I am not.

Miles Humphreys—Then come down out of that. We don't want you nosing around those credentials. You are no better than any other delegate.

John Megraw—You can't put me out.

Miles Humphreys—We want you to act the gentleman, and not nose about the work of the Secretaries.

This produced a howl of approbation, but Megraw still held his fort, and Davy Lewis wanted to fight, but was repressed. Megraw didn't get down, but withdrew a little to the back ground. A very large number of contests were noted.

FIGHT FOR CHAIRMAN.

W. C. Moreland now nominated Miles S. Humphreys for Permanent Chairman as a candidate for Richardson, and John McDonald nominated B. C. Christy for Graham. At this point of the proceedings a delegate moved that all who were not delegates retire from the room. This was greeted with howls of derision and shouts of "No good." It was very evident that the outsiders were strong and determined to hold the fort. The motion was put to a vote and carried, but the order could not be enforced and the outsiders remained. During the balloting another scene of disorder and confusion was had, but after a time was squelched, and finally the election of Humphreys was announced. Humphreys' vote was 121 and Christy's 100.

SWEARING ABOUT THE GOUGE GAME.

The next row was over the appointment of the Committee on Contestsd Seats. On this committee Humphrey appointed Messrs. W. C. Moreland, James Conway, J. Upperman, C. Manning and John N. Neeb.

B. C. Christy, a Graham delegate, jumped on the platform and yelled: "We don't want any gouge game here. One of the candidates has no representation on that committee. I am a good Republican, and if the nominee that is chosen is chosen fairly I will do all in my power to support him, but if he is not fairly chosen I will oppose him as bitterly as h—l."

CONFUSION CONFOUNDED.

This was the signal for one of the largest-sized rows ever witnessed in a Convention. The whole delegation took sides, one portion for Christy, the other against him, and a scene ensued that would rival pandemonium. Delegates crowded to the stage. Oaths, imprecations and threats were freely bandied. The utmost disorder prevailed, and a hundred men were speaking at once. Christy endeavored to make himself heard, but was greeted with a storm of hisses and imprecations. Graham's men jumped up one after another and swore that they would not be bull-dozed by a one-sided Convention. The platform was crowded with excited members of the Convention, all talking at once. Christy maintained his stand and was the target for all sorts of opprobrious epithets, but could not make himself heard for the confusion. Humphreys tried to restore order, but his efforts were fruitless. Finally amid the disorder was heard the voice of—

Christy—The city ring alone is represented on the committee.

SPICY RETORTS.

John A. McKelvey—I call upon you, Christy, to sit down; you have been talking for half an hour.

Christy—Go to the devil. I call upon the delegates of this Convention to leave the room and meet at Library Hall.

A delegate—Give Christy the chair. That will be some balm in Gilead. Give him the chair.

Here a motion was carried to give Graham two men on the committee, but at the same moment that candidate, jumping on a chair, yelled out:

"I want all my delegates to leave the hall. We have no show here."

The names of Hugh S. Fleming and Dr. S. S. Sample were now added to the Committee on Contested Seats, and a motion was then carried to adjourn until two o'clock, so that the committee could report. As the delegates retired, Major Tyson posted himself against a pillar and announced that all the Graham delegates were requested to meet at No. 70 Grant street.

THE CONTESTS—FLEMING'S SPEECH.

At half-past two o'clock the Convention was again called to order, but the Committee on Contested Seats was not ready to report and an adjournment was had for half an hour. Shortly after three o'clock Chairman Humphreys called the third session of the Convention to order. By this time the room was packed almost to suffocation. A committee from Graham's delegation had been in conference with the Committee on Contested Seats, and the crowd eagerly awaited the report which was presented by W. C. Moreland. It was a unanimous report and recommended the admission of some twenty-four delegates. In several instances both Richardson and Graham delegates were admitted, but the whole report was largely composed of Richardson delegates.

The report was on motion adopted without dissent, when Hugh Fleming followed in a speech stating that although there were three instances in which the committee had acted unwisely they had not used their power unscrupulously for Richardson as they might have done. He also added that Graham's men might have stood a better chance had they not bolted at all. Fleming was a Graham delegate.

Major Moreland moved that when the Convention vote for candidates it vote simultaneously for candidates for Register and for Recorder but in putting the motion Chairman Humphreys thinking that "simultaneously" was too much for the Convention explained that it meant "both at once." Nominations were now made as follows: For Recorder, Ralph Richardson, W. H. Graham and M. Verner. For Register, Philip Hoerr and Joseph H. Gray.

BALLOTTING AND WHAT IT SHOWED.

The Convention at once proceed to ballot. There was no response when the names of many delegates were called, further than the reply, "He's down at the other Convention." There should have been 252 delegates, and as those who left named substitutes the vote for Register showed that the bolters numbered nearly one hundred. During the bolloting the crowd increased considerably, and one earnest German, who was elbowed until his ribs were sore and tossed about the room, yelled out, "Mishter Shareman, is dem all delegates in the room?" Amidst the laughter that followed a voice cried out, "not quite," to which the Teutonic delegate promptly replied "there's a hell of a lot of them." There was no response to the names of the Graham delegates admitted by the Committee on Contested Seats, showing further that the Graham delegates did'nt take any stock in the Convention. A large number of Graham's supporters were also delegates for Gray for Register, so that Hoerr profited by the bolt. He would probably have been defeated had there be no bolt. None of the Graham contestants remained in this Convention. Before the ballot was announced a delegate asked to withdraw the name of Verner in favor of Richardson. Verner at this stage had 20 votes and Graham had 10.

Before the vote on Recorder was announced Major Moreland moved the nomination of Mr. Richardson for Recorder by acclamation and the motion was carried with yells.

THE VOTE.

The vote for Recorder stood:

Richardson.....123 | Graham..... 10
Varner..... 20 |

The vote for Register was then announced as follows:

Gray.....58 | Hoerr.....94

This announcement was followed by shouting and finally by a motion to make the nomination of Alderman Hoerr unanimous, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned.

GRAHAM'S CONVENTION.

BALTER CHRISTY TAKES THE STUMP ON GRANT STREET—THE PROFANE MASSES AND THE REPORTER'S STRUGGLES—GRAHAM NOMINATED AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

B. C. Christy led the Graham revolt, took them down to his office on Grant street and harangued them on the necessity of purity in the affairs of State. A large crowd gathered about and blockaded the street, thereupon an attorney put his head out of the second story window and shouted, "Police!" "Police!!" and the crowd below swayed backward and forward and yelled lustily for Gilhooley, John McKee, Christy, Graham, John Megraw and other local lights. Organization was proposed by those who had not lost their head, others wanted to return to the fold of their fathers and the philosophical chaps were hungry as mastiffs and insisted on dinner. Christy talked away and beseeched them to hang together like American citizens whose only refuge and ark of the covenant was in the purity of the ballot box and the determination to bolt when these principles were not adhered to. Dinner! dinner! again broke forth from all parts of the crowd and like the French conspirator De Barridas, we wondered how men filled with such sublime ambition could find time to eat, or even give so light a matter serious consideration. The hungry fellows, however, captured the crowd, and abruptly ended all further oratorical flights.

THE KICKERS' FEAST.

A committee was appointed to hire a hall, and the crowd retreated in good order to the Seventh Avenue Hotel where about sixty of them loaded themselves with such delicacies as the ever-tempting tables of that well kept house afforded. Food for further reflection on our part took wings as the sixty Graham bolters sat down to discuss the odds and ends of well-dressed fowl and tempting rib of beef, and to the din and tumult of the court house we again turned our curious eyes and over-burdened ears. Reaching there we found the hall of justice filled with an excited, angry crowd, resembling the appearance of a mob, except there did not seem a unity of purpose. Each man had seemed to have his own real or fancied wrongs to grieve over, and maledictions were falling thick as autumn leaves in a forest. Richardson's Convention had adjourned for a drink and a feast, but the crowds rushing in and out at the others made his absence scarcely noticable.

ROWAND'S ROW.

Rowand and McCleary, and their numerous friends in the shape of

RECORD OF CRIME.

A Prisoner Poisons Several Court Officials.

Two Lads Perpetrate Murder in Cold Blood.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER BY A BOY.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—William Day, a chore-boy in the family of a Mr. Hamilton, at Taylorville, Illinois, on Thursday murdered Mrs. Hamilton by cutting her head open with an axe while she was lying upon a sofa asleep. The act, the boy says, was committed in revenge for a correction she administered the day previous.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

TOPEKA, KS., May 25.—James Dickson, a brakeman on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, died here at six o'clock this evening from injuries received at four o'clock. Conducter James S. King, whose life he had threatened, kicked him as he was climbing up a ladder to the top of a caboose while the train was in motion. He fell under the wheels, and was shoved along, the wheels tearing out his entrails and causing internal hemorrhage. A Coroner's inquest is now being held. The verdict probably will not be known till Monday. King is under arrest.

WHOLESALE ATTEMPT AT POISONING IN TEXAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Yesterday one Porter was sentenced at Eagle Pass to five years' imprisonment in the Fenitentiary for assault with attempt to kill Deputy Sheriff McCave, of Maverick county, and committed suicide last night. This morning Judge Pachel, District Attorney Sullivan and other officers of the Court drank water from a vessel in the Court room and were all taken sick, when upon inquiry of other prisoners in the jail it was ascertained that Porter had poured a vial of poison into the water in the Court room with intent to poison the whole Court. The officers are very sick, but will recover. There is great indignation in consequence.

YOUNG GIRL SHOT BY A NEGRO.

CAIRO, ILL., May 25.—A tragedy that will no doubt result in a hanging occurred at Hodge's Park day before yesterday. A negro named William Thompson shot Miss Agnes Edwards, a white girl, aged sixteen years, with a navy revolver in the nose, the ball passing around and lodging in the back of the neck, so deep that the surgeons are afraid to probe for it. She will probably die. The tragedy occurred at the house of Benj. F. Curtis. The girl was in the kitchen and the negro in an adjoining room. Mrs. Curtis told the girl to go for some potatoes. The negro said, "Yes, go or I'll shoot you." Not knowing who spoke, the girl turned round and said "Well, shoot," and he did. Thompson is a young man, and worthless, and during his life has been engaged in many thieving scrapes. Not long since a lady had her trunk broken open, and Agnes had said she believed that Thompson had a hand in it. This is supposed to have led to the murder. Thompson is in jail in this city.

MURDER IN A LOW DEN.

JEFFERSON, G., May 25.—William B. Brown, a brakeman, of Ashtabula, about twenty-three years old, in company with eight or ten other young men visited a low house kept by "Old Wagon Jack" Gibbs about a mile west of this village. About three o'clock this morning a row occurred, during which Brown was shot and almost instantly killed.

It is supposed a son of Gibbs, aged fourteen, is the guilty party. Brown cried in piercing tones after the ball struck him. "My God! I'm shot, Charley." The alleged murderer, "Wagon Jack" Gibbs and his wife were arrested and lodged in jail.

In conversation with different parties today, they say that the party came to the house somewhat under the influence of liquor and demanded admittance, which was refused at such an hour. Finally they were admitted, after it became evident that there was no use in trying to keep them out. In the house once, the party became very boisterous, and commenced kicking things around to a lively rate. They called for drinks, and matters becoming too loud, they were ordered out of the house. At this point Brown, who seemed to be the leader, got into an altercation with the boy and one word following another until, it is alleged, young Gibbs drew a revolver and shot Brown through the body; the ball entering just below the ribs.

Brown was a dissolute young man, and was employed by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. He was unmarried. George W. Gibbs, father of the boy, is an old gray haired man, and with his wife and three daughters, kept this disreputable place. They are of a very low type of humanity, as a family in such a business would indicate. The excitement is intense and the body of Brown was taken to Ashtabula.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY ABROAD.

Incidents of His Sojourn in Rome.

Wide public interest has been manifested in Cardinal McCloskey's return from Europe, and though he had no formal reception on landing from the steamer, he was besieged by reporters. His eminence is described as looking very well and feeling very thankful that for the first time in his life he escaped the misery of sea-sickness. The Cardinal sailed from New York on the 9th of last February. He did not expect to arrive in time to cast his ballot for the successor for Pius IX. and was therefore not surprised when he landed on the other side to learn of the selection of Leo XIII. He was anxious, however, to take part in the coronation ceremonies, so he hurried with all speed to Rome, making a stay of one night only in Lyons on the way. He reached the Eternal City just two weeks from the day he left New York. He was received by Drs. Smith and Hostillot, of the American College, Count Marefoschi and Commendatore Schalzi, who conducted him to a suit of rooms reserved for him in the college building. Next morning he visited the Vatican, and was granted a long and pleasant interview with his Holiness. On the following Sunday the new Pope was formally crowned, and Cardinal McCloskey assisted at the ceremony.

It was impressive and grand beyond the power of language to express. Sixty cardinals were present and many bishops. After the coronation Cardinal McCloskey frequently saw the Pope, and had two audiences with him the following week. On Sunday, March 28, the American Cardinal attended the first Consistory held by Leo XIII. There the first allocution was imposed, and there the new Pope was for the first time to present a cardinal's hat. This Cardinal McCloskey was to receive, the first American cardinal. At this ceremony forty-three cardinals were present, and it was regarded as being second in impressiveness only to the coronation of the Pope. The cardinalitian hat, which, with its cords and tassels, is a souvenir, as Father Farley explained, of the traveling hat of the ancients, made to shelter from the sun when expanded, or to be tied down over the ears for comfort, must be conferred by the Pope in person. The next day Cardinal McCloskey presented Gen and Mrs Grant to the Holy Father. He remained in Rome for some time, arranging matters connected with his diocese and recruiting his strength. Meantime he received many visits from Italian cardinals and foreign prelates sojourning in Rome, and in return called on some of them. Once each week he paid his respects to the Holy Father in person.

Although the customary order of Cardinal McCloskey's life had been much broken, still his health was remarkably good, and when he went to his farewell audience with the Pope, on March 30th, he looked forward to the resumption of his long travels without apprehension. While he was in Rome many Americans, both those of his own faith and Protestant, called upon him and he gave them a ready audience.

Cardinal McCloskey's last meeting with the Pope was affecting. Leo XIII. had manifested great interest in his Church in America, and to the Cardinal, at this last meeting, he imparted his wishes and the papal blessing.

In the early part of April he left Rome on his return journey. He spent a few days in Florence, and proceeded thence to Paris, where he occupied modest apartments near the Boulevard St. Germain, much frequented by ecclesiastics from all parts of the world. He remained in Paris three weeks, and was the recipient of kind attentions from resident Americans and others. He also participated in several religious ceremonies. A short time before he sailed he conferred the tensure upon Mr. Van Rensselaer, formerly an Episcopal clergyman in New York, who became a Catholic a few years ago, and is now in Paris preparing for the priesthood. The ceremony took place in a private oratory, and was witnessed by a few friends of the neophyte. Among those present was Mr. Van Rensselaer's sister, who has also embraced Catholicism, and is about to take the veil, and Rev. Mr. McColl, another ci-devant American Protestant clergyman, who is also studying for the priesthood.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Views on the Questions of Investigation and Presidential Title.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The discussions in the National Democratic Committee on the investigation of the Presidential election frauds were of much interest. It should be remembered that the meeting of the committee at this time was purely accidental, as when the meeting which had been called in February was postponed to May there was, of course, no anticipation on the part of any one that the House would authorize an investigation. A striking fact was developed by the interchange of views of the members. The members, speaking individually and for their different Democratic constituencies, to a very large degree, concurred in the opinion that Mr. Tilden had little personal hold on either the leaders or the masses of the party, and they were practically unanimous in agreeing that it would be extremely distasteful to the party generally if there should be any attempt to conduct the investigation with any purpose to advance the personal fortunes or aspirations of Mr. Tilden. Indeed there did not seem to be any diversity of opinion on the point that Mr. Tilden personally really had nothing to do with the matter now, and could not again under any circumstances be an important factor in any Democratic calculations.

In regard to any action by the Committee on the subject of the investigation the discussion was of great interest. Several members of the House of Representatives held the proxies of regular members of the Committee who were unable to be present. These gentlemen, as they had contributed to the passage of the investigation resolution, were naturally anxious that their action should receive the indorsement of the National Committee, and argued with some earnestness to that effect. There were other members of the Committee—some of them gentlemen of enlarged experience and commanding influence—who were decidedly of the conviction that the National Committee should say nothing on the subject. The resolution which finally passed was in the nature of a compromise, and its conservative character was due to the influence of the gentlemen just mentioned.

On the point of the title by which Mr. Hayes holds the office of President the discussion was probably more lengthy than on any other branch of the subject before the committee. Senator McDonald, who represents Indiana, made a speech on the question which produced much impression. He said there could be no possible doubt of the deep and atrocious frauds and conspiracy by which the Presidency had been given to the man who had been defeated at the polls. He was entirely in favor of the investigation which had been ordered. He thought the frauds should be exposed, and the people made acquainted with them in all their details and all their enormity. Let them go to the country, and let the Republicans be challenged to join issue, and say whether they approve of deciding a Presidential election in such manner. This far would he go, but no farther. He maintained that so far as the title of President Hayes was concerned, it was absolutely impregnable; that no power existed in the Federal Government to assail that title; that the Constitution had left the election for President and Vice President entirely in the control of the States, and all that the Federal legislative branch had to do with the matter was to count the votes sent up by the States, and declare the result.

The President, he said, was a co-ordinate brance of the government, and Congress could no more undertake to assail his title than he could undertake to assail theirs. He dismissed as unworthy of consideration the pretense that Congress could establish a tribunal, or delegate any tribunal already in existence, to pass upon the title of a President after he had been declared elected in the mode provided by the Constitution. He declared that there could be no conceivable combination of circumstances under which his assent could be obtained to any proposition attacking the title of Mr. Hayes. There was but one way by which President Hayes or any other President could be reached, and that was by the constitutional method of impeachment, and the very act of a resort to impeachment was, of course, a full and complete acknowledgment of the validity of the President's title.

ESCAPED FROM AN ASYLUM.

Mrs. Mathew's Presence of Mind while Entertaining an Insane Man.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The door bell of Mr. Albert Mathew's house, at 24 West Thirty-third street, was rung several times on Thursday evening, and when the servant answered the summons a man covered with dust from head to foot, ran past her, entered the sitting room, sat down in a chair, threw down his hat, and ordered her to bring him at once a foot bath and a change of clothing. When Mrs. Mathews quietly entered the room the stranger bowed to Mrs. Mathews and, in introducing himself, said: "Charles H. Atkinson, son of Pope Pius the Ninth." Mrs. Mathews sat down beside him and learned that he had walked all the way from the Bloomingdale Asylum. Then she invited him to go out on the front stoop and cool himself. When he followed a police officer was sent for. Officer Stewart answered the summons, and was leading the stranger away as Mr. Albert Mathews, a lawyer at 31 Pine street, arrived. He recognized the stranger as a gentleman he had formerly known. In the police station the stranger gave his name as Charles H Atkinson.

Mr. Christopher Wemple, of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, said that the man's name was Charles H. Mathews, a lumber merchant at 96 Pearl street. He was for years an associate vestryman in Dr. Flagg's church, in Morrisania street. He lived at 731 Lexington avenue.

Justice Smith committed Mr. Mathews to the city prison to await a further investigation. At 5 P. M. two keepers from the Bloomingdale Asylum called on Deputy Warden Finlay, and claimed Mathews as a patient who escaped from the Asylum on Thursday. He was surrendered to them.

THE WESTERN CYCLONE.

Reports of Loss of Life and Property Greater Than at First Estimated.

Track of the Storm Marked Everywhere by Desolation.

MADISON, Wis., May 25.—Further reports from the tornado indicate that the loss of life and property is far greater than was first reported. Additional particulars are learned from farmers and others who came to this place for supplies. The town of Perry seems to have been the first place in this county touched by the storm. Thence it swept across the lower part of the county, entering Jefferson county near Fort Atkinson, veered around to the north then to the east, Primerose, Perry Montrose, in this county, suffering and damage. Reports indicate thirty live lost and between fifty and one hundred injured in this county alone.

The track of the storm is every where marked by desolation and ruin. Its width is from a quarter to half a mile. It lifted in several places only to come down in others with renewed fury and force. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning of the most terrifying nature. The belt of country traversed is low and wet, favorable conditions for development of atmospheric electricity. A storm of like intensity passed over nearly the same belt of country about twenty-five years ago.

News from the interior is very slow in reaching here, but from accounts already received it is evident that the worst is yet to be learned. The loss to life and property cannot be estimated, but will undoubtedly reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the loss of life, it is feared, will largely exceed the present estimate.

PHILLIPS, Wis., May 25.—A tornado passed over Flambeau river at Hackett's farm on Thursday evening, demolishing all the buildings and fencing and prostrating a large portion of standing pine timber. The amount of damage is not known. Reports indicate it was very severe north of here.

WESTMORELAND NOMINATIONS.

GREENSBURG, May 25.—It is now nearly five years since the country, after a long period of prosperity, was suddenly precipitated into a financial panic. The depression in business consequent thereon still continues, and the producing classes, who constitute ninety-nine hundredths of the people, and who bear the burdens of government, are struggling under a grievous load of debt, private and public. The taxation, which in prosperous times was scarcely felt and cheerfully borne, has now become almost intolerable. Public extravagance, the carelessness of those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, and, to a great extent, the malfeasance of faithless and corrupt officials have contributed no little to produce an amount of distress that is unparalleled in our history.

In such a condition of affairs the people are again about to be called upon to select the men who shall take charge of and administer the matters pertaining to government, and it would be well for them to realize that this is a subject in which they cannot take too deep an interest. When the tax-gatherer's demands not only deprive them of the little luxuries they once enjoyed, but even compel an abridgment of the necessaries of life, it is high time that the people should consider well and choose wisely those whom they desire to entrust with public offices. They should reflect that their own private interests are intimately connected with the administration of public affairs, and to the end that government, local as well as State or National, may be faithfully, efficiently and economically administered, they should look to it that only the best men be put forward and supported for public office.

There can be no doubt that in every county there are numerous good citizens who possess every qualification requisite for the honest and efficient discharge of public duties; but unfortunately they can rarely be prevailed upon to present themselves for the suffrages of the people. When they do come forward the people should gladly accept their services and triumphantly elect them. One such man, and we speak without disparagement of others, is announced in the columns of the *Pennsylvania Argus* as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer of Westmoreland county. We allude to Captain Joseph Shepler, of Rostraver township. His nomination and election to that important office would confer a substantial benefit upon the whole people of Westmoreland. That he is in the highest degree competent there can be no doubt. His personal integrity is without blemish and has never been impugned. His view of public office is that it is a sacred trust to be conscientiously discharged in the interest of the people alone, and that the officer is a public servant whose duty it is to be rigidly honest, faithful and diligent in the performance of the duties of his office, and vigilant in the protection of public interests. Under his administration as Treasurer, no penny of public money would be unaccounted for, or be diverted to improper or illegal uses.

In politics he has always been a steadfast Democrat, and in trying times was ever faithful when many were found faithless. For more than forty years he has been a willing and contented worker in the ranks of the party, and it would now be a graceful act in the Democracy of the old "Star of the West," and one which without doubt would redound to its own advantage, to reward his constancy by nomination as the Democratic candidate for Treasurer. K.

LABOR NOTES.

Suspension of More Mills at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, MASS., May 25.—The following mills stop to-night for one week: Flint, Wampanoag, Robeson, Stafford, Chaa, Tecumseh and Weetamore. In the course of a few weeks the movement will be practically unanimous for half time.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A large mass meeting of socialistic labor men was held here to-night. Addresses were made in English and German, which were redolent of communism.

A mass meeting of the National Greenback Labor party was held this evening in front of City Hall; Brooklyn. R. V. Trevellick, of Detroit, was the speaker.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, speaking of the Legislature just closed, states:

After a session of nearly one hundred and fifty days the Ten Dollar Legislature has at last adjourned. Six more days would have extended the session to the limit of time when the daily per diem of ten dollars would have ceased. That such forbearance and moderation should have been exercised as are implied in the sacrifice of these six days' pay is unaccountable. During the remaining time satan could still have found some more mischief for the idle hands of the Ten Dollar representative to do. For the first hundred days of the session the chief purpose seemed to have been to waste the public time. To this end the calendar of the first session was thrown aside and its unfinished legislation again thrown into the hopper. When the hundred days expired the pretense already existed for protracting the session for nearly fifty days more. The Democrats in a large minority in both Houses were completely powerless to resist the current of vicious legislation or to bring the session to a close within a reasonable time. Caucus and party discipline controlled all questions.

FOREIGN.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

LIST OF AMERICANS APPOINTED ON THE INTERNATIONAL JURY.

PARIS, May 25.—The following additional Americans have been named for the international jury at the Exhibition, making thirty-four Americans in all selected: Classes 1 and 2—Oil paintings and drawings, Frank D. Millett; Class 5—Engravings and Lithographs, Joseph K. Riggs; Class 7—Organization and appliances for secondary instruction, John D. Philbrick Class 9—Printing and books, Henry Stevens; Class 10—Stationery and bookbinding, and painting and drawing materials, Chas. C. Fulton, Class 12—Photographic proofs and apparatus, Joseph Tuckerman; Class 13—Musical instruments, Fred. H. Post; Class 17—Cheap and fancy furniture, Theo. B. Oakley; Class 24—Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, Geo. T. Bourne; Class 27—Apparatus and processes for heating and lighting, Harry S. Homans; Class 38—Clothing for both sexes, James W. Tucker; Class 54—Machines and apparatus in general, Professor Geo. Davidson and Theo. James Sloan; Class 55—Machine tools, B. B. Hotchkiss and Chas. R. Godwin; Class 58—Apparatus and processes for sewing and making clothing, Isaac H. Burch; Class 62—Carriages and wheelwrights' work, John Munroe; Class 64—Railway apparatus, Theo. Bronson, and Class 72—Meats and fish, Geo. Wurts.

GERMANY.

THE SOCIALIST BILL WITHDRAWN FROM PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, May 24.—In yesterday's discussion in the German Parliament on the anti-Socialistic bill, Herr Bennigsen charged the Federal Council with introducing a bill which they knew would be overwhelmingly rejected, in order to have a pretext for the dissolution of Parliament. He warned the Council that this was an experiment, and said the National Liberals do not believe the general condition of German society requires the establishment of a dictatorship.

Herr Liebkneicht, a Socialist leader, said his party refused to participate in the debate based on the assumption that Socialists encourage murder.

Herr Richter, for the advanced Liberals, and Herr Joerge for Ultramontanes, declared the Government had winked at Socialism in order to discredit political influence. The middle classes, under this species of fostering evil, had attained formidable proportions, and could only be cured by industrial and educational progress.

The first clause of the anti-Socialist bill was defeated in Parliament to-day by a vote of 251 to 57.

Herr Hoffman, on behalf of the Government, withdrew the bill. The session of Parliament will close to-night.

DR. FALK NOT TO RETIRE.

LONDON, May 24.—A Berlin correspondent says: "The Emperor and Prince Bismarck both oppose Dr. Falk's retirement from the Ministry on Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs. Dr. Falk seems to have repented of his request for permission to go."

— AT —

C. D. SIMEN'S,

RARE AND VALUABLE BARGAINS IN CHOICE LINES OF SPRING

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Very nice Infants' Shoes, 1 to 5, at 25@50c

Children's Turkey Morocco Lace Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c. Children's bright grain Lace Shoes, 7 to 10, at 75c. Children's bright grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00. Children's Foxed Gaiters, 7 to 10, at 90@$1 00. Children's Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 25. Children's bright grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00.

Misses' lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' lasting Foxed Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 15. Misses' bright grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' bright grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25. Misses' bright grain Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 25.

Ladies' lasting Gaiters, Lace and Congress, 3 to 7, at 85c. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 00. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 25. Ladies' lasting, Kid and Pebble Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' extra fine lasting Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' lasting Side-Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' straight grain Side-Lace 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c. Ladies' Turkey Morocco Pol., 2½ to 7, at $1 50@1 75. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side-Lace, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 75.

Youths' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 11 to 13, at $1 10.

Boys' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 25. Boys' B. Calf Buckle Alexis, 1 to 5, at $1 50.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00. Men's Lace Shoes and Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's Box-toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 75. Men's B. Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10, at $2 25. Men's Hob nail and Spattie Shoes, 6 to 12, at $1 50. Men's best fine Calf Button Shoes, 5 to 10, at $3 50. Men's B. Calf Lowcut Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00.

And all the Latest Styles at Reduced Prices.

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky,

ja2 TTSx W ALLEGHENY, PA.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

— OF —

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.

The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is sweetened with pure sugar, and is unsurpassed in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.

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WANTED—

1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS

To Repair and put in good order in time for FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING

I will also take them in part pay for new ones.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Carelessness, Sick Headache*, and all derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint which compelled me to quit work."—Wm Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have cured hundreds of dollars' worth of mine."—Elias Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers.

E. C. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 58 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and GARRET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in the practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 25,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address DR. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays accepted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.

MARCH, 1878. mh23:6t W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, SUNKEN EYES, PIMPLES IN THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; has life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician of many thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 2 only, and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 44 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences, &c. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,

Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp,) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. dec4:eodly&W

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A finely illustrated work, the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

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PITTSBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del1:eodly&W1y

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Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHIELDS HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, have a capacity for stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' day board, 50c; Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stable. JOHN BOYD,

ap18:x W:10:3m A. J. MONTGOMERY.

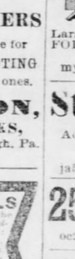
STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET, MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,

3 PARK PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mh2:3m W



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Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y.

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$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov14:1y W

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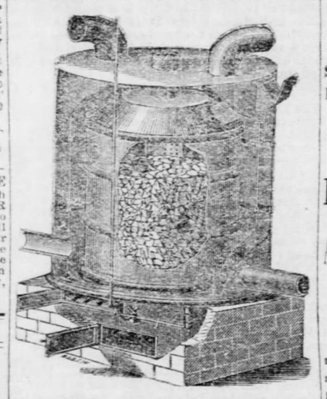

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NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.

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DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to make orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. ws&W

Demorest's Reliable Patterns.

Best in the World,

Combining Superior Excellence, Artistic Beauty and Great Variety.

Summer Fashions Just Received. Send for Catalogue.

Silk Parasols for Children	50c
Twill Silk Sun Umbrellas	$2 00
Black Jap Fans	15c
Fancy Jap Fans	20c
Bargains in Fancy Hose	75c
Men's English ½ Hose, 3 pairs for	50c
Children's Lace Caps	75c to $5 00
Ladies' Skirts and Chemise	75c to $2 25

Men's Shirts, lowest prices ever known, good muslin body, all linen bosom, for 75c.

Flowers, Ribbons and Hats received daily. Leave your orders early in the week for your "New Hat," as by "Our New System," TRIMMING FREE OF CHARGE, we have at times an unusual rush. Delay may cause disappointment.

JAS. D. CARLISLE,

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LOWEST PRICES IN

BOOTS { Good AND Solid } **SHOES**

Children's Shoes with Heels, 4-7	75 cts. up
" " " 8-11	75 cts. up
Misses' Shoes, 11-12	$1 00 up
Children's Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 7-10	1 00 up
Misses' " " " 11-12	1 25 up
Ladies' Shoes, from	1 00 up
Ladies' Lasting Gaiters, from	85 cts. up
Men's Shoes, from	$1 00 up
Men's Gaiters, from	1 25 up
Genuine Men's Calf Boots, from	2 50 up

And full stock of all kinds of Ladies and Gents Fine Shoes and Gaiters at Lowest Prices, at

John Kalbfell's,

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L. S. L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

During which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 11th,

WASHINGTON.

Potter's Committee to Formally Commence Business on Monday.

More Money Wanted for the Paris Exposition.

No Reason Yet Assigned for This Unexpected Call.

THE ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Potter Investigation Committee met this afternoon and discussed various methods of proceeding. They also conferred on the subject of appointment of subordinate officers. Secretary Sherman's letter was laid before the committee but no action taken on it.

Representative Hiscock, the only absent member, will return to Washington tomorrow. The committee adjourned till Monday, when organization will be perfected and business formally commenced.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Senator Johnston of Virginia, delivered an argument this morning before the Senate Committee on Railroads on the bill introduced by him on the second instant, granting aid to extend the Texas & Pacific, and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio lines to El Paso, there to connect with the Southern Pacific road already completed to Colorado river, and also aiding connecting roads from El Paso to New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis, and providing that each of said roads shall pro rata and be subject to Government control and operated as though continuous lines. The Senator advocated this measure as one designed to secure the only true southern line between the Pacific ocean and the lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

TWO WEDDINGS ON THE TAPIS.

Cards are out for the wedding of Vinnie Ream, the clever little woman who has chiseled her way into fame and fortune, and Lieutenant Hoxie, United States army, which will take place next Tuesday evening at the Church of the Ascension. Much interest is felt in the approaching event, for both the bride and groom elect have lived among us so long that they seem to belong to us.

Lieutenant Hoxie is a slender, handsome man, about twenty-eight or thirty years old, with exquisitely cut features, large blue eyes and hair as white as snow, the result, legend avers, of a grief of his earlier manhood. He is a graduate of West Point, and stands high in the favor of the powers that be at the War Department.

Miss Ream is a slight, fairy-like, or rather elf-like, little creature, with great, soft, dark eyes that have an appealing, childish expression in them that is irresistible. She is quick of movement, and when dressed in her working blouse, with her tangle of curls bound back with a blue ganze veil, she is the quaint st thing in her *atelier*. She lives with her mother in a house that she bought with the wages of Art, and her receptions are among the pleasantest that lend their spice to the Bohemianism of the Capital. Her actual working room is on the first floor of the little home, but the spirit and works of the mistress pervade the entire house. *Par exemple*, the parlor is hung in maroon rep, which makes an excellent background for the white creations her nimble fingers have freed from their marble prisons. There is a

BUST OF "AMERICA,"

which with grand, impassive face, seems to front its own future; the firm, sweet lips rest lightly on each other in a curve of beauty above the white perfection of the chin; the massive forehead, with its crown of waving hair and its diadem of thirteen stars, is stamped with the sign of royalty; the calm, sightless eyes wait for the day of coming events, with which Time will flash light into their expectant orbs, and the head is poised on the round throat and broad, beautiful shoulders like that of a stag at gaze A statuette of her forthcoming

STATUE OF FARRAGUT,

"Hilda" and her doves, from the "Marble Faun," and several other dainty heads of young girls and children complete the marble furnishings of the room, but then there are the pictures; breezy sea-reaches, English meadows, where the flowers nod to the rhythm of noisy brooks, a georgeous sunset or two, and, occupying a place of honor, a water-color sketch of

THE LOG CABIN

where Miss Ream was born. It stands there an unpicturesque, uncompromising log cabin, set down in a great stretch of prairie land, "clay chinked" and "yellow-washed," and yet the little woman whose cradle was rocked in it loves it, and speaks of it with sparkling eyes, deepening dimples and pretty rising color, for it was home. Near to it hangs a medallion, a *basso-relievo*, in clay, of an old Indian Chief, brave in his savage finery of feathers, beads and wampum; the world's crude, but spirited, and while you wonder who and what it is, the breezy voice of the hostess says, "Oh! are you looking at old Ma-kee-kak's likeness? (I hope I have the name right). Isn't it funny? It was my first attempt at modeling, and as such is valuable to me." And so it really is, the Alpha of the Art she so longs to master, made one day at the studio of a friend, in practical denial of a jest bandied between them to the effect that she couldn't model any thing recognizable without years of study. The old Chief has a grim grin on his face, as if he, too, relished the joke.

Her harp stands in one corner of the room, its gilded frame and bright strings making a point of light against the dark back-ground of the hangings, and flowers are sown broadcast everywhere, for she rebounds from the cold, white beauty of her art to a very delirium of color in her belongings and surroundings.

ANOTHER WEDDING

is on the *tapis* and the announcement of its approach has put the fashionables in quite a flutter—it is that of Lieutenant Greene, U. S. A, our military attache in Russia, and Miss Chevallier, the prettiest girl in Washington society, except perhaps the young Miss Evarts, and whom, *en passant*, she resembles so closely that the faces seem to have been cast in the same mold, one a *blonde*, one a *brune*, and both perfect.

COMMISSIONER M'CORMICK AFTER MORE FUNDS.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the Secretary of State read a communication from Commissioner McCormick intimating that more funds will be necessary for the proper presentation of the American exhibit in Paris. It appears there is a necessity for an unexpected expenditure. The erection of buildings on the space allotted us is one of the principal causes of deficit. No communication will be sent to Congress on the subject till further and detailed information is received.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The bill to repeal the bankrupt act has been on the Speaker's table of the House for several days, and efforts have been made to take it up, concur in the Senate amendments and pass the bill; but objection has been made, not because of hostility to the bill but because all important bills are taken from the Speaker's table by unanimous consent. Other bills on the table will not be passed during the session. Proctor Knott made another effort to-day to take up the bill, but Waddell, of North Carolina, objected, because he insists that all bills on the table should be treated alike, and he will not consent to take one up until the others have a show either for action or reference.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $348,894,350 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $13,868,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation week ending yesterday, $1,000,000; United States bonds for circulation withdrawn week ending yesterday, $645,000; National Bank circulation and outstanding currency notes, $322,682,-112, gold notes, $1,432,120; internal revenue, $399,648; customs, $275,249; receipts of National Bank notes for the week ending yesterday, as compared with the corresponding period of last year—1877, $6,717,-000; 1878, $5,877,000; receipts yesterday, $927,000.

BOUNCING THE SYNDICATE.

Representative Phillips will at the first opportunity introduce in the House, and ask immediate action on, a bill as a substitute for the pending bill declaring the contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Syndicate, for the sale of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, to be contrary to law. The full text of the measure is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all sales of bonds of the United States, except for the purpose of refunding the debt as now provided for by law, is hereby prohibited, and for the purposes of refunding the debt at a lower rate of interest public subscription books shall be kept open at the Treasury of the United States and the Sub-Treasury thereof; and should it be necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to effect any sale or sales of bonds authorized to be sold by law, he shall only do so on sale or contract made to the lowest bidder or bidders, due notice thereof being given by publication.

OUTSTANDING CIRCULATION

of legal tender notes and fractional currency yesterday: United States notes, new issue, $19,571,747; United States notes, series 1869, $150,124,082; United States notes, series 1874, $39,047,582; United States notes, series 1875, $135,877,075; United States notes, series 1878, $206,200. Total United States notes, $ 44,681,016. Fractional currency, $16,732,698. Grand total, $368,413,-714. Subscriptions to four per cent. loan yesterday, $966,550.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has delivered to the treasury $19,600,000 of silver certificates and is engaged completing the order.

The Western Union Telegraph Company to night commenced business at its new quarters, Corcoran building, on Fifteenth street, opposite the treasury department.

Senator Wallace, who returned from Pennsylvania to-day, authorizes a denial of the statement telegraphed hence that he will interfere in Speaker Randall's renomination.

STRANGE STORY.

Materialized Colored Spook in Fairfield County.

Small Boy Pelted with Bowlders Marked with Hieroglyphics.

LANCASTER, O., May 24.—The citizens of this city and the community about two miles northeast of here are worked up to a fearful state of excitement. The cause of the excitement is about as follows: Seven or eight days ago, a farmer named Wright, who lives about two miles northeast of this city, went to the County Infirmary and took a boy named Stoneburner, who is about eight or nine years of age, home with him on trial, with a view of adopting him, provided he should suit. In this occurrence there is nothing astonishing or remarkable, as it is constantly occurring. The first night the boy passed under the farmer's roof there was nothing observable about him to distinguish him from other boys. He went to bed rather early, and slept until he was called the following morning. After breakfast the farmer told the boy to stay around the house and assist the women, while he and his hired men were off to the field at work. Dinner time came, and when the farmer and his men came in from their work the boy was still at the house, apparently happy and very much elated over his change of homes. Mr. Wright and his men went out into the field to work again in the afternoon. About 4 o'clock Mrs Wright sent young Stoneburner out into a field adjoining the house for the cows. When he got into the field where the cows were, small sized stones began striking him at short intervals. The boy became alarmed and started for Mr. Wright and his men, who were in an adjoining field, to acquaint them with the fact. They made fun of the little fellow, and told him that he had certainly imagined what he had told them, and to go back and drive the cows up to the barn lot. He did what he was told, and went and drove the cows up to the lot. Shortly after he got the cows in the lot, Mrs. Wright came out and commenced milking, the boy standing hard by, looking at her. Presently a good sized stone flew past the boy's head and struck the cow in the side, and dropped to the ground. The boy then told Mrs. Wright that he had been stoned while he was out in the field driving up the cows, and that he could see a large naked negro throw the stones. Mrs. Wright, who is very likely a little superstitious, started to the field to call her husband. He and his men made light of her story, but she seemed so fearfully wrought up that they concluded to go and investigate the affair, expecting to find a tramp concealed somewhere on the premises. When they reached the house the boy was in the barn lot crying, and every few minutes a stone about the size of a hen's egg, would strike the ground within a few feet of him, and occasionally strike him, and what is strange to say, is that when one of the stones would hit him it would not hurt him.

The men and Mr. Wright looked all over the premises to find some traces of the naked darkey which the boy claimed that he could see, but failed to find any. The news soon spread over the neighborhood, and in a short time there were a hundred or more people on the premises. They took the boy into the house, and the stones ceased to fall for a few minutes, and they were just on the point of congratulating themselves on having banned the invisible son of Ham when a stone came crushing through the window, striking the boy on the cheek. He said that he could not feel it strike him. During the next few minutes several stones struck the house in quick succession, the boy claiming all the while that he could see the ugly-visaged mug of the naked darky just without the house.

The next day the boy went out of the house and near some bushes, when he was again struck by a stone. He was so badly frightened that he could not run, and he says the darkey came up quite close to him and told him if he would follow him up into the bushes that he would show him where there was untold riches in the shape of gold coins stowed, telling him it was near the trunk of a large tree that was on the top of the hill. The boy declined going, and after the darkey had pelted him with a few more stones, he vanished into space. The stones which struck the boy are about the size of an egg, are covered with peculiar hieroglyphics, which look like they had been but recently made. Wright has returned the boy to the infirmary. A number of men living in the vicinity believe that it is some uneasy spirit that has come back to guide them to a gold mine, and commenced digging near the tree above mentioned, but up late last night they had not as yet struck oil or gold.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Later Returns Show Widespread Damage.

Some Twenty Persons Known to Have Been Killed.

Houses, Barns, Trees, Etc., Mowed Down as With a Scythe.

Debris of Wrecks Carried a Distance of Fifteen Miles.

MADISON, WIS., May 24.—Last night's heavy rain storm was accompanied by the remarkable phenomenon of a rain of sticks, stones, boards and twigs of various sizes, and large hail. The cyclone came from the southwest, probably from Mineral Point, between Mount Vernon and Oregon. It was specially severe, and fifteen to twenty barns are reported destroyed. A Norwegian, living near Mount Vernon, narrowly escaped death, and his father-in-law, Nawe Bergt and brother, Herbard Bergt, were killed instantly, while his mother-in-law was seriously injured by the destruction of their dwelling. O. B. Daly, a wealthy merchant of Mount Vernon, was also killed.

A number of prairie fires started during the evening. A report from Oregon, Wisconsin, says that many houses were torn down near Paoli, and three or four persons killed. Great destruction of property and loss of life undoubtedly resulted from the storm News comes in slowly, as telegraphic communication with that part of the State is wanting.

FURTHER REPORTS.

The tornado which passed over this place last night proves to have been more widespread and destructive than was thought last night. The storm came from the direction of the southwest, passing through a section of the State where no telegraphic communications are established; hence details of the great destruction and loss of life are meagre. Enough has been received, however, to show the desolation and

SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY AND LIFE HAS BEEN APPALLING

in the vicinity of Primrose twenty-five miles southwest of this city; from and through Mt. Vernon to Paole, the storm seems to have done widespread damage. From twenty-five to thirty barns and farm houses were blown down, some of them utterly destroyed and the debris carried off before the wind, some of it falling ten and fifteen miles away, one shutter of a house, falling in the lake Mendotta near this city. Some twelve or eighteen persons are known to be killed and a large number seriously injured. Teams and wagons are reported taken from the roads and carried in the air and dashed to the ground. At Dr. George Fox's near Oregon, two valuable horses in pasture were taken up a hundred feet in the air, carried fifty yards, and dashed to the earth, killing them instantly. The storm came from the direction of Mineral Point, where it wrought terrible damage. It raised from the ground seven or eight miles southwest of Madison, and again striking the earth near Ft. Atkins, Northwest of here, near Primrose and Paoli. The storm seemed from a half to a mile in width, and swept everything before it, mowing down trees, fences, barns, houses and shrubbery, as if with a scythe. Further returns may be had to-night.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

Among those reported killed and injured are the following: Mt. Vernon—Wm, Osborne, wife and daughter, seriously injured; Paoli—Family of A. F. Clarke, slightly injured; Oregon—Wife and children of M. McCarthy, badly injured, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, seriously, can't recover; Montrose—wife of John Galena, killed, others badly injured.

AT MINERAL POINT.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, May 24.—The *Herald* has the following special concerning the tornado at Mineral Point, Wis.: "The terrible tornado that struck Mineral Point on Thursday evening entered from a southwest direction. It first struck the lead smelting furnace of James Spencer, tearing almost to ruins. It next carried off the house of John Coleman, badly injuring Mr. Coleman, his two daughters and Mr. Allen, who were in the house at the time. It then struck the residence of John Spensley, carrying the house from its foundation, and in another instance shattering it to splinters. Mr. Spensley's barn was taken up and carried off and the horse which was in the barn carried away with it and neither horse or barn or any portion of either of them have been found. The friends of Mr. Spensley from Dubuque, some of whom were in the house at the time the tornado struck, escaped by taking refuge in the cellar, but Mrs. Walter, mother of John Walter, and Mrs. Spensley were carried off with the house. The house of Mr. Loford was next uplifted and was lifted from its foundation in an instant and shivered to atoms, carrying with it Mrs. Loford, whose body was found about one hundred yards distant, mangled in a fearful manner. The roof of Mr. Addington's stone house was taken up in the air and carried one hundred yards. Mr. Benj. Bennett's house was totally destroyed, and Mrs. Bennett thrown over a woodpile, escaping with little injury. The houses of James Prince and Wm. Jack were destroyed, while a barn, situated between them was left uninjured. At the brewery of Mr. C. Gillman the storm did the greatest damage, carrying off the houses of Mr. Gillman and Mr. Adams, and badly injuring Miss Zimmer. The brewery building and barn connected therewith was totally demolished, and a number of valuable horses killed. The loss to Mr. Gillman will reach upwards of $ 5,000 or $20,-000. The houses situated in the summer garden of John Jencks, opposite the brewery building, were destroyed, and Mrs. Myers and Mary Jenck were killed. Mr. Johan's family, who lived a short distance from the garden were dangerously injured, and Mrs. Bohan died about midnight. The house of Martin Odowd was reduced to ruins. Mr. Beardsley's house and barn were carried seven or eight rods from their foundations. William Locking's house was taken and nothing left but a few pieces of furniture. A school house, about two and a half miles east of the city was carried off with the teacher and scholars. Two scholars, a brother and sister were killed and the teacher slightly injured. The teacher while holding one of the smaller scholars in her arms, was thrown several rods. Most of the children were unhurt. The storm in no way abated after it left the city, but seemed to increase in fury, breaking down everything before it Mr. Coley, a prominent man, was killed in the town of Waddwick, as well as one or two Norwegians whose names cannot be learned.

An eye witness says: "The killed, so far as he could learn, were John Coleman, Mrs Leonard, Daniel Zimmers, daughter of Mr. Highland, two children of Mr. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. Bohan, William Coley of Waldwick, and Mr. Cramer of the same place."

AT WAUKISHA.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—Much damage was done by the tornado last night at Waukisha. Many houses were unroofed, large shade trees broken, sidewalks and fences destroyed, chimneys blown down, &c. The summer house, spring house and wind mill at the Glen Springs were completely wrecked. Bethseda Springs suffered to the extent of one summer house, and ten trees. At the Illinois Iron Springs, the summer houses in the course of construction were completely destroyed, together with the wing containing the bathing rooms, while the main building was moved fifteen feet from its position. The roof of the Town Hall was torn and the rafters hurled down through the building with such force as to demolish everything in their course, being driven into the ground in an upright position. At the fountain, many of the trees planted several years ago were uprooted, together with nearly all those planted this spring. The total loss is estimated from $10,000 to $20,000.

THE JULY RIOTS.

The Report of the Legislative Investigating Committee.

A Lame Document That will Satisfy Nobody.

About two months ago the joint committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and Senate was appointed to inquire into the causes of and circumstances attending the riots at Pittsburgh and other portions of the State. The committee visited Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton and Philadelphia, at which points they took such testimony as was deemed necessary to carry out the object of the resolution under which they were appointed. They also had a number of sessions in Harrisburg, examining Governor Hartranft and other State officers, Sheriff Jennings, Mayor Patterson and others. On Thursday the committee submitted their report to the Legislature. It is signed by all the members, and covers 240 pages of manuscript. One hundred and fifty pages are occupied in a detailed history of the riots, after which the causes of the outbreaks are discussed. They are attributed to the dissatisfaction of the laboring men with the repeated reduction of wages and scarcity of employment.

The immediate cause of the strike at Pittsburgh is attributed to the introduction of "double headers" (double trains) on the railroads, but the committee do not think that that grievance in itself would have been sufficient to have caused the rebellious attitude of the railroad men—that the general prostration in business had contributed a large share toward fostering it.

The committee then discuss the conduct of the militia during the riots at Pittsburgh. Generally they are complimented for their behavior, but in particular instances their deportment is adversely criticised. The committee make allowance for the natural sympathy existing between the troops and many of the men engaged in the riotous demonstrations. The conduct of the officer of the Fourteenth and Nineteenth regiments of Allegheny county is disapproved, because they permitted their men under their command to mingle with the crowd, which, it is contended, had a demoralizing effect on the troops.

General Brown, who disbanded the regiment on the 21st of July, is excused on the ground of his mental and physical disability at the time.

Colonel Gray is expressly complimented for his behavior on that occasion, in protesting against the proposed disbandment.

The committee express no opinion as to the wisdom of Brinton's course in seeking protection from the mob in the round house, but conclude that a blunder was committed in not properly picketing the outside and keeping up communications between the round house and Union depot, and the implied blame for this is about equally distributed between Generals Pearson and Brinton.

The order of Adjutant General Latta to General Brinton to retreat by way of Penn avenue eastward (if compelled by the mob) is considered a mistake, the committee thinking that troops should have been ordered to the Union depot, where ammunition would have been furnished them, and the military put in condition to move successfully on the mob.

The committee are of opinion that Gen. Pearson should have remained in the round house, instead of going to the Union depot, but that after he reached that point he was relieved from further responsibility by Gen. Latta.

On the question of veracity between Gen. Brinton and Major A. Wilson Norris the Committee have nothing to say, but they say that Gen. Brinton did not disobey any order to form a junction with Col. Guthrie's troops, because none was given him. According to Major Norris' own testimony he did not deliver any such order, but he informed Gen. Brinton that Captan Aull was coming with an order to that effect.

The Committee censure the Mayor and police of Pittsburgh for not having performed their duty during the riots, and say that their spasmodic attempt to quell the disturbances did more harm than good. They declare that Mayor McCarthy had no right to consider himself relieved because the military and Sheriff had stepped in to suppress the outbreaks, and that it was his duty to have co-operated with them in the restoration of order.

In the opinion of the Committee the civil authorities of Allegheny county had not exhausted their powers before calling upon the State for military aid, and that when the troops were ordered out it was their duty to do what they could to preserve the peace. Their presence did not relieve the civil authorities from responsibility.

The conduct of the militia in firing into the crowd at Twenty-eighth street is justified as an act of self defense, the troops having been pelted with stones, their guns nearly wrenched from their hands and other indignities having been heaped upon them by the mob.

As to the claim that the riotous demonstrations were in the nature of an insurrection, the committee say there is no authority for it. According to the evidence there was no concert of action between the rioters and no communication with other points relative to the uprising.

The committee do not express an opinion as to who should pay the losses incurred by the riots, considering that beyond the scope of the resolution under which they were appointed.

The fire department of Pittsburgh is complimented for the admirable manner in which they performed their duties, the committee maintaining that they prevented much destruction of property.

Col. Guthrie is eulogized for his management of the Eighteenth regiment, in having kept his lines clear and dispersed the mob in a number of instances.

The regiment is also complimented for its course.

The committee say that if the Mayor and police of Pittsburgh had been as efficient as those of Philadelphia and Scranton—in both of which cities the worst class of men had formed themselves into mobs—Pittsburgh would not have suffered as it did.

Mayors Stokley of Philadelphia, and McKune of Scranton, and the civil authorities of Harrisburg, are highly complimented for their part in suppressing disorder.

Sheriff Yorgey of Berks county, is censured for not having done his duty, the committee alleging that he refused to call out a posse and simply advised the people to stay in their houses.

The action of Gen. Reeder in firing on the crowd, while passing through the railroad cut at Reading, was approved, as there was sufficient provocation for such a procedure.

The committee endorses the suggestion of the Governor, that there is too much adverse criticism passed upon the military of the State; that the proper way to build up an organization of this kind is not to belittle its usefulness—other States taking pride in their militia, instead of finding fault with them unnecessarily.

EVERY effect must have a cause; so Boils, Pimples, etc., are the result of poor blood. Purify the blood by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and banish such eruptions as those named.

A BONANZA SUIT.

Suit Against the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company to Recover $35,634,338.

Gross Mismanagement Charged Against the Trustees.

The Defense Give Their Version as to the Causes That led to the Suit.

A Stockholder Publishes a Pamphlet Attacking the Bonanza Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Last Saturday complaint was filed in the Twelfth District Court by John H. Burke, against members of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, trustees of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, Nevada Bank and Mill Flume and Water companies, under control of the Bonanza firm, for the recovery of $35,634,-338, alleged to have been wrongfully diverted by the defendants from the stockholders of the Consolidated Virginia in their management of the mine.

To-day the *Bulletin* published a statement from the firm of Flood & O'Brien, three columns in length, giving their version of the causes which have led to the bringing of the suit, as well as statements criticising their management which have appeared from time to time in print or have been circulated on the street. It is the first reply ever publicly made by the firm to the accusations against them.

The following is a summary: In 1874, when the Big Bonanza was being developed, Squire P. Dewey became a purchaser of Consolidated Virginia stock to the amount of about fifteen thousand shares. The purchase was made to a great extent on information obtained from J. C. Flood, between whom and Dewey friendly relations then existed. These relations continued until the time of the failure of the Bank of California in August, 1875. It was then rumored that Dewey would be offered a seat in the new directorate of the bank of California. He, with a view to that end, and in conformity with the belief which prevailed to a considerable extent, that the failure of the bank was largely due to the operations of Flood and O'Brien came out in denunciation of that firm and particularly of the senior partner. This created the first break in friendly relations between Flood and Dewey. Soon after the great fire in Virginia City occurred, Dewey sought Flood for information, and was told that it was then impossible to say how soon work on the mine could be resumed, and that whether the company would pay a dividend that month was a question for the trustees to decide at the next meeting. On this information, Dewey sold his dividends at five dollars per share, and as the regular ten dollar dividend was paid, he lost $30,000 on the transaction.

This has not been the secret of all of Dewey's subsequent campaign against the Bonanza firm. He then commenced a systematic course of detraction from the credit of the firm as managers of mines, and avowed his intention of hounding Flood to the grave to force him to refund the money he had been robbed of.

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Virginia, in January of last year, he took advantage of the bad feeling generated by the falling market, and endeavored to secure a change of management. He also carried on his war through the columns of the press. About a month after the annual meeting Dewey waited upon Judge Lake, counsel of the Bonanza firm, and stated his intention of bringing a suit against the firm, but said: "I have 1,000 shares Consolidated Virginia that stands me over eighty dollars per share. If Flood will take that off my hands at that figure I will be his friend and stand in with him and make a market. If he does not accept these terms I will go for him all the time." Lake reported this proposal to Flood, who declined the proposal. Dewey has since continued his opposition. A gentleman of this city claims to have in his possession letters from Dewey urging Eastern friends to sell their stock, and stating the mine is worked out.

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Virginia, last January, he again entered a protest against the proceedings and did likewise at the last meeting of the California bank. He also caused the publication of articles in the *Chronicle*, signed by his paid attorney, John Trehene, attacking the management of the mines.

Failing by these means to effect his purpose of obtaining hush money, he next had an interview with C. O'Connor, one of the directors of the Consolidated Virginia, and handed him a written proposal to sell to the friends of Flood, one thousand shares of California for fifty-two thousand six hundred dollars, about twice its market value, in consideration of which he agreed to renew friendly relations and nothing said about the matter. This proposition was also declined. On February twelfth, Dewey's attorney, Trehene, wrote to the directors of the Consolidated Virginia threatening, if Dewey's proposition was not accepted he should commence proceedings. The trustees declined the consideration of the proposition on the ground of the evidence offered. Trehene was a stockholder or represented one.

On February 18th, Trehune, in company with S. W. Holladay, wrote to the trustees reiterating the charges against the management and demanding the trustees bring suit against the members of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, for the recovery of alleged misappropriation of moneys, profits and property of the company. The trustees replied, saying they would thoroughly investigate the charges, and asking the attorneys and Dewey to be present at the investigation and bring evidence. This was declined, Dewey in another letter stating that unless the trustees commenced action on or before March 1 he would himself commence in behalf of the stockholders. Some two months ago Dewy prepared a complaint which was verified by a notary, but not filed in Court, and handed it to Judge Heydenfelt, of the counsel for the Bonanza firm, with a request to show his clients. No note was taken of it. On the 16th inst. Dewy had one hundred shares of Consolidated Virginia transferred to John H. Burke, and substituting the latter as plaintiff the complaint was filed as heretofore published.

The above statement is made in view of the doubt entertained as to whether the suit will ever be brought to trial to afford an opportunity of disproving the allegations in the complaints. Meantime, Dewy has got up a pamphlet attacking the Bonanza firm, to be made to Eastern stockholders to create distrust and ill-feeling.

SPREADING HYDROPHOBIA.

Terrible Encounters With a Mad Dog Near Chester.

CHESTER, PA., May 24.—The people of Upland, a little village two miles from Chester, are greatly excited over a mad dog which has made its appearance. The dog was a large Newfoundland, and was first seen between eight and nine o'clock in the morning by Annie Kappelmeyer, a girl of nineteen, and an old colored woman who was hanging clothing upon a line yesterday. The dog was foaming at the mouth and running at a furious rate of speed. The old colored woman started to run toward the house. The dog followed, and as the shoeless feet flew in the air the animal put his teeth in one of her heels. She cried out loudly and increased her speed, finally reaching the house.

The dog then turned upon Annie, jumping upon her with such force as to knock her to the ground, and bit a terrible gash in her right leg above the knee, and then attempted to get at the girl's throat. Frantic with fright she beat her arms about in such a manner as to keep the animal off, and managed to get upon her feet. She ran to her home but was unable to get in, as the colored woman had bolted the door. Before she had an opportunity to seek safely elsewheee the dog caught her by the leg and inflicted another bite near the first wound.

Apparently satisfied with his bloody work, the rabid animal darted across the field and was not again heard of until afternoon, when, with set eyes and foaming mouth, he ran into the yard of Mr. Denny, in Leipsville, about three miles from Chester, in entirely a different direction from Upland. Here he bit several valuable dogs. Miss Kappelmeyer is suffering terribly from her wound. A colored boy nomed Falley has also been bitten. Citizens are out pursuing the dog.

DILL AT HOME.

His Reception at Lewisburg—Speeches, Cheers and Enthusiasm.

The Tribute Paid to the Democratic Nominee for Governor by His Friends—Senator Dill's Address to His Enthusiastic Constituents.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.]

LEWISBURG, May 24.—Upon the arrival of the Hon. A. H. Dill at his home this evening he was met at the depot by an immense throng of his fellow-citizens, who, as he appeared upon the platform gave expression to their joy and pride at his nomination for Governor by cheer upon cheer. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and amid the huzzas of the multitude and the waving of handkerchiefs from every window he was conveyed to his residence in a barouche drawn by four horses. In the first carriage with Senator Dill sat the Hon Joseph C. Bucher, the Hon. R. P. Allen and the Hon. S. R. Peale. They were followed by distinguished citizens in other carriages. Flags were flying on every side, and men, women and children rushed to bid him welcome as he alighted in front of his home. His house had been festooned with wreaths and flags and evergreens by the Spyker Graham Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Flowers were strewn upon the threshold, and, from the hands of an impromptu committee of lovely misses, the Senator received an armful of bouquets. In a word, the whole population seemed to have given themselves up to gladness and spontaneous welcome. The Senator was overpowered with emotion, but after music by the band and the introduction by his life-long friend, Judge Bucher, he appeared and, with much feeling, addressed his friends. Judge Bucher in his address spoke in warm terms of Senator Dill. "We meet as citizens and neighbors," he said, "to congraulate our fellow citizen upon the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon him—no conferred upon him alone, but reflected upon us all, because we are all citizens of this grand little county of Union. I know that whatever your political convictions may be, that so far as our distinguished fellow citizen may be concerned personally that you will rejoice if, when the ides of November come, the terrific thunderings of the popular voice will crown him with the laurel wreath of victory and bear him to the place once occupied by Simon Snyder. Permit me to introduce to you our friend, Andrew H. Dill."

Senator Dill then stepped forward and was warmly received. He said:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am overwhelmed with emotion as I stand and look into your faces. As my friend was speaking I have been thinking of all you have done for me; that to you of Union county, Republicans and Democrats, I owe all of the distinction that I may have attained in my political career. You have generously trusted me for ten years as your representative in the Senate, and now I have been placed by my party in a place of large responsibility and duty as a candidate for Governor of this great State, and I am frank to say that I had your earnest good wishes for favorable action at Pittsburgh. But I did not expect such an overwhelming demonstration of the people on my return home. My fellow-citizens, friends and neighbors, from the bottom of my heart I thank you. I am about to hand back to you the trust that you confided to me in order to enter untrammeled upon the approaching contest. Whatever may be the event of the election it is compensation enough for me that the nomination I have received has been the occasion of this spontaneous outpouring of the people of my own home and the exhibition of the feeling of confidence and good-will by my immediate neighbors, who honor me best. I again thank you." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Senator Dill's address Mr. William Vangeyer, Esq., made a short speech, in which he said this was no political demonstration, but it was the manifestation of the citizens of the county, without distinction of party, of the high regard and esteem in which we hold the distinguished Senator as a friend and fellow-citizen.

Mr. R. P. Allen, of Lycoming, spoke of his old acquaintance with Mr. Dill, and, referring to the convention, said:

"One of the peculiarities of his support at the Pittsburgh Convention was that it came from all parts of the State. Although he had the solid support of his own section, yet his strength was diffused in all parts of the State. He was nominated as a candidate for Governor because, as I believed, there were centered in him all the qualities that make him fit for that high position. He has in his previous political course, as you, his neighbors, know, shown an unflinching devotion to duty; a cool, steady courage in dealing with public questions, and has given demonstration of his independence of conviction and action that is essential in a public servant. This great concourse of the people of his county, brought together, upon short notice, shows appreciation of the man, and is an earnest of your course towards him in the coming contest, irrespective of your political predilections. The nomination of Mr. Dill, obtained, as it was, without employment of the ordinary arts of a politician, is a great honor to him, and the honor which you, as his neighbors, have a right to share." [Applause.]

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Serious Result of Trifling With a Young Woman's Affections.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Miss Ruth Edwards, employed at Lloyd's Union Hotel, attempted suicide last night by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. Miss Edwards is about twenty-eight years of age, and belongs to a respectable family in Pennsylvania, where she taught school until five months ago, when she quarreled with her parents, came to this city, and was employed by Mr. Lloyd. She has an excellent education, and is a fine singer and performer on the piano. An attachment sprang up between Miss Edwards and Mr. Lloyd's bookkeeper, which led to an engagement of marriage. Last night, a young lady, a relative of Mr. Lloyd's, arrived at the hotel, and one of the family informed Miss Edwards, as a joke, that she was the bookkeeper's affianced, and was to be married in a few days. This so worked on Miss Edwards' sensitive nature that she at once, it is supposed, procured the laudanum and drank it. About half-past ten o'clock she was found lying in a passage way on the second floor of the hotel in an insensible condition. She was carried to her room and Dr. Webster sent for, who, after three hours' efforts, saved her life.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The House Still Wrestling With the Army Bill.

The Amendment Reducing Pay of Officers Rejected.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At the close of the morning hour the District of Columbia bill was taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment providing that a poll of one dollar shall be annually assessed upon and collected of every male inhabitant of the District who shall be twenty-one years, said tax to be levied and collected as other taxes.

Mr. WHYTE said he was surprised that such a proposition should come from the source it did. It was to impose upon the colored people of this District a poll tax of one dollar a head when many of them were so poor the Government had to take care of them. Great complaint was made on the other side of the chamber a short time ago about a poll tax in Georgia. He was surprised that Georgia doctrine had got up to Maine so soon.

Mr. CONKLING—It does not propose to kill him if he does not pay the tax.

Mr. WHYTE—It will kill some to pay it. He was not hard hearted enough to levy a poll tax of $1 on a poor colored man.

Mr. HAMLIN said he made no distinction on account of color.

Mr. WHYTE was satisfied that no tax locking to suffrage should be levied.

Mr. HAMLIN said there was no connection whatever of his amendment with the right of voting.

The amendment of Mr. Hamlin was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 22.

The third section of the bill relating to taxation, that the Federal Government shall pay fifty per cent. expenses of the District, was then agreed to as amended, no change being made in the fifty per cent. clause.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the introduction and reference of a number of bills, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. HALE made a point of order against section 13, which authorizes the President to discharge honorably officers who may apply to be discharged before January next, (such officers to receive as gratuity one year's pay for every five years service.) The point of order was sustained and the section struck out.

Mr. HALE also made a like point against section 14, which provides for mustering out of service by a board to be constituted by the Secretary of War of such officers as may be reported by the heads of their respective divisions until for the proper discharge of their duties. The point of order was sustained and the section struck out.

Mr. HEWITT made several attempts to amend the section so as to bring it within the rule, but being unable to do so, moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration of the District of Columbia bill was resumed.

An amendment that no pavement shall cost more than two dollars per square yard, was adopted, and contractors are required to fill adequate bonds.

Sections abolishing the Board of Police Commissioners and the Board of School Trustees, and transferring their power to Commissioners of the District, were agreed to; also, the section abolishing Sinking Fund Commissioners and transferring their power to the Treasurer of the United States. The section continuing the Board of Health led to a long discussion, during which Mr. EDMUNDS moved to abolish it, which was rejected by a vote of 18 to 25.

Pending further discussion of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was called to order to-day by Speaker RANDALL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

The thirtieth section having been read which fixes the pay of the army officers, Mr. HEWITT, (N. Y.,) moved to amend the item making the pay of storekeeper one hundred and eighty dollars by excepting the storekeeper at the armory at Springfield, Mass., who is to receive pay and allowances of Major. Agreed to.

Mr. REAGAN moved to amend the section by reducing the pay fixed in the bill as follows: The General of the army from $12,500 to $10,000; Lieutenant General from $11,000 to $8,000; Major General from $7,500 to $6,000; Brigadier General from $5,500 to $4,500; Colonel from $3,500 to $3,000; Lieutenant Colonel from $3,000 to $2,700; Major from $2,500 to $2,400. He contrasted the pay of civil officials in this country and of foreign armies with that of American officers to show the disproportional pay of the latter. He denied he was prompted by any hostility to the army.

Mr. FOSTER intimated a Foster and a Reagan, Finley and a Springer, were hardly entitled to as much pay as a Brigad

FARM AND GARDEN.

The following excellent paper on "Beautifying Country Homes" was read by Col. Joseph L. Stichter at the May meeting of the Berks County Agricultural Society:

HOW TO BEAUTIFY RURAL HOMES.

Looking around us, over this comparatively old and long-cultivated section of country, once heavily covered with timber, we see abundant evidence of improvement of every description. The lofty forest trees have been swept away, and the pioneer's rude hut of logs is no more to be seen; but fields of bounteous crops, and comfortable dwellings, surrounded by refinement and luxury cover the land. Perhaps more especially within the last ten or fifteen years, the evidence of the growing prosperity and happiness of our rural citizens has been apparent in the great improvement made in farm buildings, as also to a certain degree in the taste displayed in the ornamentation of the grounds surrounding the residence. Conceding then that there has been considerable progress made in rural adornments, there remains yet much to be done, especially in making our front yards or lawns more attractive. There is, perhaps, no employment or recreation which affords the mind greater or more lasting pleasure than that of beautifying our homes by a judicious planting of the surrounding groups; and the taste once awakened or acquired knows no bounds narrower than the estate.

REGULATED SYSTEM OF HUSBANDRY.

In order to make our homes beautiful and attractive in the highest sense, it is not only necessary that we have a fine mansion, with a garden or yard filled with choice trees and shrubs surrounding it, but that the whole estate or farm be managed under the best regulated system of husbandry, with fields regularly divided by good and durable fences, filled with luxurious crops of even and rich growth, everywhere free from weeds of every kind, as a background or setting for our picture of our beautiful home. The borders, especially those along the roadside should be planted with native trees, while here and there a small group, scattered over the estate will have a very pleasing effect. If the house is some distance from the public road, the lane or approach should also be planted on either side, thus forming a beautiful avenue of egress or ingress to the place.

LAWN OR PLEASURE GROUND.

We come to the front yard. This should be of sufficient area to contain space enough for the vegetable garden, the finer fruits, and the lawn or pleasure ground, all enclosed by a neat and substantial fence well whitewashed or painted. There is no occasion for subdividing this ground by division fences, as is so generally done, but for which I think there can be no apology. An upright grape trellis or a green hedge, for concealment of the side of the vegetable garden towards the house, is at the most all that is necessary. Too many fences, especially when in close proximity to the house, always give a place a mean and contracted appearance. The finer fruits, such as pears, plums, apricots, filberts, persimmons, &c., may be planted along the side and back part of the ground, while the more immediate surroundings and the front should be devoted to ornamental planting or the pleasure ground. Here our first care will be to secure a good thick set of grass, as the ground work of all rural beauty and adornment. Taking our front yards as we generally find them with soil of a rich character, naturally productive of a good turf, all that may be necessary is to give the surface a good thorough cleaning, filling up all the little holes and inequalities with fine earth or pieces of sod, making the surface as smooth and even as possible, and frequent clippings will give you.

THE MUCH ADMIRED "VELVETY LAWN."

A liberal top dressing of tobacco stalks in the fall and removed in the spring, will help the sod surprisingly, giving it that rich, dark green appearance so pleasing to the eye. I would advise but few walks, but these well made with sharp cut out lines. Dig a trench eight or ten inches deep, of the desired width; fill up with small stones to within a few inches from the surface, not forgetting to set up flat stones or brick along the side to keep the grass from straggling over (which always gives a place a slovenly appearance), and dress off with gravel, and you will have a walk that will always give satisfaction and last a lifetime with very little repair. Flower-beds like walks, should be few in number, with out-lines distinctly marked and of medium size. The mixed arrangement of plants is very beautiful, from its variety and constant succession of blooms, although fashion decrees to plant in masses. With a few well-made beds, planted with a batch of pansies and spring bulbs, some everblooming roses, a few eschscholtzras, the showy petunias gilias, a good admixture of geraniums, and a few other annuals, we will have a continuous display of flowers, ever-changing, giving us enjoyment and interest throughout the whole season.

SELECTION AND DISPOSITION OF TREES.

Good taste and good judgment should be exercised in the selection and disposition of trees for the lawn. None but the finest—those having the most desirable characteristic, and are in good keeping with the place, should be chosen. If the place is small, as most country places are, large sized trees should be entirely discarded. Among those of small or medium size, and well adapted, are the Flowering Ash, Horse Chestnut, Cork Maple, Judas Tree, the Magnolias, Salisburia, all very beautiful and each one possessing a characteristic of its own. These should be disposed of according to nature's plan—in groups, masses and single specimens. Straight or geometrical lines in planting give a stiff and formal appearance. Shrubs should be liberally introduced, no less on account of their size than of the beauty and abundance of their flowers. These may be grouped with good effect throughout the grounds; the rarer and finer ones being disposed about the dwelling. Open seats of any simple construction are among the most useful and convenient decorations for the pleasure grounds. Situated in different portions of the yard, beneath a leafy canopy, and at some distance from the house, they always offer an inviting and agreeable place for rest or repose.

ROCK WORK AND FOUNTAINS.

Where a place can be found for its display, rockwork, with its accompanying drapery of plants and foliage, has a very beautiful and picturesque effect, and will cost but little. A jet of water, issuing from it will brighten the charm very much. This may be had without incurring much expense if there is a natural source of water, or cistern on the place, somewhat higher than the jet is to rise. All that is necessary is to carry pipes from the source (under the ground to keep from freezing) to the jet. In the absence of the sources of supply, a miniature fountain may be constructed at very little cost by placing a barrel, or other vessel, with water at the required elevation as a reservoir, in a secluded place among the bushes for concealment, from which to draw our supply. This will feed a small jet four or five hours when it will have to be replenished. Of course this is only intended to play at intervals as may be convenient or desirable.

A QUESTION OF TASTE AND PROFIT.

—In all our embellishments, by a great variety of objects of interest, we must always seek to harmonize them as a whole, in order to give that unity of taste and expression which we so much admire in any work of art. Now, my utilitarian brethren may say these improvements, producing such interesting and beautiful results, will not only cost a great deal of labor but also a large expenditure of money. True; but are we not more than compensated in the increased market value of the place? Besides, profit should not be the only consideration, at least not to those of us who desire to unite with our pursuit something to gratify our taste, and to give a higher charm to our occupation.

PNEUMONIA IN PIGS.—I have a lot of pigs from three to five months old, which have a distressing cough. They lose their appetite, and in from four to five days they die. Post mortem examination shows the lungs much inflamed, and the skin is of a bluish color. I keep them in pens; from five to twelve pigs in one pen. The pens are cleaned out every day. They all run together in a large yard in the day time. They are not exposed to the wet; have fresh water by them all the time, and vegitables.—[As the stye is dry and clean, the probability is that the pigs became affected by climatic influences. This disease is very fatal in its character, and requires prompt and active measures. As soon as the first symptons are perceived, the animal should be bled (the palate is a good place to bleed from in such cases, or cut the ears). Give the following twice per day until the bowels are relieved; Sulphate of magnesia, half an ounce; sulphur, three drachms; nitrate of potash, one drachm; mix. Afterwards use the following sedative draught: Digatalis, one to two grains; pulvarized antimonialis, six grains; nitrate of potash, half a drachm; water eight ounces. Mix and give twice per day, carefully watching the effects. Cleanliness, warmth, and cooling, nutritious food must be given.]—*Country Gentleman.*

CATTLE WITHOUT HORNS.—The editor of the *New England Farmer*, writes as follows of one object he has in view in his own herd of diary cattle:

"We are trying to breed off the horns from our stock, because we believe that the domestic cow has no need for such appendages. Like pistols in boys' pockets, they are dangerous to those who carry them as well as to others. Cattle that are to be transported over the country in freight cars, or that are to be kept in close quarters, as when fed by the soiling system, have no need of horns, and they are certainly very much in the way both of their comrades and their attendants."

We venture to suggest that a rapid stride toward the accomplishment of the desired end, might be attained by the use of a Norfolk Polled bull. This breed has an excellent reputation in producing good milkers, in quantity, continuance and quality; it is claimed to be of hardy constitution, capable of enduring scant pasturage, but responding kindly to good care and feed, and turning out well when fed for beef.

USEFUL RECIPES.

Tea Biscuits.—Two pounds of flour, two ounces of butter, one cup of milk, one or two eggs, half a cup of sugar, one of yeast set at night, bake in the morning.

Indian Meal Puffs.—In one quart of boiling milk stir eight tablespoonfuls of meal, four spoonfuls of sugar; when cool add six beaten eggs; pour in buttered cups; bake half an hour.

Rich Jumbles.—Rub to a cream a pound of butter and a pound of sugar; mix with it a pound and a half of flour, four eggs, and a very little brandy; roll the cakes in powdered sugar; lay them on flat, buttered tins and bake in a quick oven.

Lemon Meringue Pie.—Beat the yolks of four eggs, 10 tablespoonfuls of sugar, three of melted butter, and the juice of one lemon and a half, add three tablespoonfuls of milk or water; bake in an undercrust, then beat the whites, pour over the top, and put back in the oven to brown.

Freoli or Black Bean Soup.—One pint of beans; soak over night; in the morning put in a pot with four quarts water, three pounds beef, two onions, two carrots, some parsley and celery tops; cook slowly all day and let it stand over night: in the morning take off the fat and strain through a colander; then make it hot; put a pinch of cayenne pepper, two hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, glass of sherry wine, and a lemon cut thin, in the tureen, and pour in the soup.

Beef Soup.—Three pounds beef (10 cents per pound), three carrots, one turnip, one bunch celery, four onions, two bunches leeks, table-spoonful salt, pepper to taste; cut the meat into pieces the size of an egg; vegetables washed, scraped, and cut into small pieces; put all into a large saucepan, with four or five quarts of water; boil very gently one whole day; let it stand all night; carefully take off the fat next day; add one pinch cayenne pepper; make boiling hot and serve.

NOTES.

—Orchard grass is said to thrive remarkably well on muck land after underdraining. Its long roots extend deeply and the drought affects it but little.

—No feed produces finer flavored milk, butter, cheese or hams than parsnips, and no roots are better relished by hogs or bovines; 700 bushels may be grown per acre. Try a patch of them.

—From a chemist's view, the roots of an acre of clover contain 185 lbs. of nitrogen, 240 lbs. of lime, 45 lbs magnesia, 75 lbs. potash, 10 lbs. soda, 24 lbs. sulphur and 70 lbs. phosphoric acid.

—In 100 lbs. of dressed pork there are usually 14 lbs. hams, 16 lbs. shoulders, 40 lbs. sides, 16 lbs. lard and 14 lbs. waste. The hog products are now lower than they have been since the war.

—A farmer of 25 years experience finds that it pays well to roll pasture as well as meadows wherever the frost has loosened the grass roots. It may be well to scatter a little grass seed on the bare spots.

—Those who study to get large results from milch cows are careful to keep the animals quiet and contented as possible, avoiding excessive travel and labor, also all disturbing causes of fear, anxiety or solicitude.

—Experiments in this country have proved that Dutch dairy cows will produce seven and a half times their own weight per annum of milk, and that Ayrshire cows will give over eight times their own weight in milk every year.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Gold opened and closed at 101¼, with sales during the day at 101. Borrowing rates ½, 2½ and 1-64 per cent. per diem. Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities steady.

Stocks buoyant, with an improvement from the lowest point of the day ranging from ½ to 2¼ per cent. Dealings were especially active towards the close, when the highest quotations of the day were recorded. The features in the upward movement were Rock Island, Northwest, St. Paul, New York Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The annual election for directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company took place to-day. The total number of votes cast represented 172,000 shares. The following ticket was elected, receiving 87,000 votes, a bare majority: Henry Hart, David S. Babcock, John Riley, Samuel L. Phillips, William Remsen, Willison G. Hunt, James C. Sheldon, Charles T. Livermore and John H. Mahoney. Thursday being a legal holiday, the banks and Stock, Gold and Cotton exchanges will be closed.

Transactions aggregated 123,000 shares, of which 4,300 were New York Central, 28,000 Erie, 8,000 Lake Shore, 1,460 Wabash, 8,560 Northwest common, 13,490 do. preferred, 4,300 Rock Island, 7,300 St. Paul common, 2,000 do. preferred, 13,000 Lackawanna, 1,300 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 1,700 Union Pacific, 1,500 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1,700 St. Joseph, 10,000 Western Union and 3,300 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money closed easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Customs receipts $301,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $29,000. Clearings $21,500,000. Sterling dull; long 43, short 85½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	108½	5-20s, '65, new	104¾
5-20s, '67.....	107¾	5-20s, '68.....	106
New 5s.....	105¾	New 4½s.....	104¾
New 4 per cts.	101½	Currency 6s....	121½
10-40s.....	107½	10-40s, coups..	107½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	39	Tennessee new..	35½
Virginia, new	23	Virginia, old....	25
Missouri 6s...	105½		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	83¾	Wabash.....	13⅞
Quicksilver....	15¾	C. C. C. & I....	28
Do preferred.	31	N. J. Central..	23⅞
Pacific Mail....	18⅝	Rock Island...	112
Mariposa.....	1	St. Paul.....	54½
Do preferred.	1	Do preferred.	80¼
Adams Ex....	102	Fort Wayne....	96½
Fargo Express.	91	Terre Haute...	2
American Ex...	49	Do preferred.	12
U. S. Express.	47½	C. & A.....	78
N. Y. Central..	110¼	Do preferred	101
Erie.....	14¼	O. & M.....	9
Do preferred.	33	Del. & Lack..	56⅞
Harlem.....	147	A. & P. Tel. Co.	22½
Mich. Central..	66½	Mo. Pacific	1½
Panama.....	118	B & Q.....	4¾
Union Pacific...	70	H. & St. Joe....	11½
Lake Shore....	62⅞	Central Pacific.	87½
Illinois Central	84	Union.....	8½
P. & C.....	80½	Land Grants..	6½
N. W. C.....	53⅞	Sinking Fund.	100¼
Do preferred.	77¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 29.—Consols for money 97 5-16; account, 97 5-16; U. S. bonds 4½s, 105⅝; do. 6rs, 109¾; new 5s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 109½; Erie, 14¾; preferred, 33½; Illinois Central, 86¼; Pennsylvania Central, 30¼.

PARIS, May 29.—Rentes 110f. 97c.

ANTWERP, May 29.—Refined petroleum 26.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton market fair at 6 3-16@6¾d, with sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 2,000 bales. California white wheat average 10s 8d@11s; club 10s 10d@11s 6d; red western spring 9s 9d@9s 11d; winter 11s 1d@11s 2d. Flour—western canal 24s@25s. Corn—new western mixed 24¾; old 27¼@27¾s. Oats 3s 2d. Barley 3s 8d. Canadian Peas 35s. American Cloversead 40s@42s. Mess pork 42¾s. Beef—prime mess 77¾. American lard 34¾; Fine American cheese 52¾s. Bacon—long cut 23¾s; short cut 24s. Fine American tallow 37s. Spirits petroleum 7d; refined 9¾d. Linseed oil 27s. Common rosin 4¾s; pale 12s. Turpentine 23¼s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 29, 1878.

The markets moved to-day without any change worthy of mention. The demand on most articles continues fair, and the general complaint is the low prices.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods named. On small sales dealers will charge a high advance on the prices given.

Country Produce

In eggs receipts are now liberal and prices have a weakening tendency. In poultry receipts light, with a fair demand for all good fat stock. Chickens and ducks are in the best inquiry. Maple good prime thick syrup is very scarce and sells almost on arrival, at quotations; thin, watery and adulterated, is not wanted as as it very hard to sell at any price. Sugar is in good supply at easy prices. In beans there is a liberal supply with a quiet market and easy price. Receipts of apples are light and the stock on hand is scarce. Potatoes are scarce and the demand and prices are improving.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 00; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 10@11c; choice solid, 10@11c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 5c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 7@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush box $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 13@14c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, $1 00.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00: yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 35@40c; mixed lots, 25@30c; peachblows from store, 35@40c; in bbls, $1 50. Sweet Jerseys per bbl, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 40@60c per pair; ducks, 30c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Southern potatoes, per bbl, $4 00@5 00; Bermuda potatoes, per bbl, $5 00@6 50; Bermuda onions, per crate, $2 00@2 25; Bermuda tomatoes, per crate 60@65c; green peas, per bbl, $3 00@3 50; green peas, per crate, ½ bbl, $1 50; radishes, doz, 25@35c; onions, bunch, 20@35c; cucumbers, doz, 50@65c; cabbage, bbl, $1 75; string beans, per box, $2 00@2 25; strawberries, per quart, 6@10c Southern onions, $3 50@4 00.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Quiet and steady at quotations. Transactions very few.

Corn—Market steady, with sales moderate.

Oats—Are offering freely and prices are about firm.

Flour—There is an easy feeling in this article, and jobbing lots are about firm; receipts moderate, and steady consumptive demand.

Mill Feed—Offerings are large and market easy.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 24@1 25; Amber and white $1 20@1 23; prime red winter, $1 18@1 20; medium do $1 15@1 18.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 48@49c; high mixed, 46@47c; ear, prime yellow, 50@51c; mixed, 48@49c.

Oats—Prime white 30@31c; mixed 28@29c.

Rye—No. 1, 63@65c per bushel.

Barley—Nominal.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 75@6 00; Minnesota extra, $6 00@6 25; choice amber and white wheat $6 00@6 25; prime red winter do, $5 75@6 00; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium, $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $14 00@15 00; seconds do., $15 00@16 00; middlings white do., $18 00@20 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Groceries remain without much change. An active business is doing by most houses. Sugars are in increasing demand and indications are there will be a strong market for some time. Provisions active.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	21 @ c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19@20c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	18@19c	Black wheat	2@3c
Good Rio	17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16@17 c	Standard A..	9¾c
Java	25½@27½c	N. Y. A.....	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C.....	8¾@ c
Rio in pap'rs	20½@21½c	Ref Yellow..	8 @ 8½c
Rio in bulk	18 @20½c	Molasses do..	7½@ 8 c
Java in pap'rs	27@30 c	Cut loaf.....	10¾c
Java in bulk	27 @29 c	Crushed.....	10¾c
Teas.		Powdered.....	10¼c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Granulated..	10¼c
Gunpowder	35c@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly ch	48@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Strictly prime	45@ c
Oolong	30c@ 80	Prime	43@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	35 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	7 @7¼c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$3 90
Prime	6¾c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 66
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Gloss	6¼@8 c	Gold do	
Cornstarch	7½@8¾c	Extra olive do	8
Spices (whole).		Do N. Y. city	8 9 c
Cloves	45@ c	German mottled do	6¼c
Allspice	18@20 c	California, ₱ box	4 20
Cassia	28@32 c	Soda.	
Nutmegs	1 00@1 05	Bi-carb in kgs.	3¾c
Pepper	18@16 c	Do assted pap'g	5½c
Syrups.		Do assted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Choice maple fy'rd	48c	Sal soda in kegs	2 c
Prime "	47c	Candles.	
Choice sugar syrup	48	Star, full w'ght	13 c
		Stearine	10¾@11c
		Mould	12½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb	8 @ 8¾c	Lard, p. l. in t'cs ₱ lb	7½c
Shoulders, s. c.	5½@	Do., ½ bbls, ₱ lb	7¾
Bre'kf'st bcn, s	6@	Do, ref'nd in t'cs	7¾
Dried beef, do	12 @	" " ½ bbls	8¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 00	" " bk'ts	9
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	5	Do, in 2-lb tea pots	10½
B. short r sides, do.	6¼	" 5-lb coffee do.	10
B. clear sides, do	6½	" in 3-lb pails	10
Mess pork	10 50	" 5-lb "	9¾
		" 5-lb "	9¼
		Ham sausage	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 10@1 80; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 25; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb. 6@8c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 5@6c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $19; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $11 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 75; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring $2 40; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; half but (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 65; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat Valentias, 8½c ₱ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10¾c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $9@10. Lemons—Malaga, $5 00@5 75. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Land Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 57@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 29, 1878.

The crude market was quiet and steady to-day, with no indications of an improvement.

CRUDE.

United $1 26@1 27; shipments $1 46@1 47.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¼c; New York, 11¾c; Pittsburgh, 9½c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12; country make, 90c.

By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—Market firmer at $1 57½ bid.

OIL CITY, May 29.—Old offered at $1 26¾ and that bid strictly.

PARKERS, May 29.—Market quiet at $1 26⅞ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton firm at 11 3-16@11 5-16c.; futures barely steady. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 7,000 barrels; No. 2, $2 50@3 25; superfine western and State $3 60@4 00; common to good, $4 65@5 75; good to choice, $5 80@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $4 30@5 75; Minnesota patent process, $6 00@8 00. Rye flour dull and heavy at $3 25@3 50. Cornmeal steady at $2 25@2 50. Wheat—receipts, 248,000 bushels; dull and heavy; No. 3 spring $1 00; No. 2 Chicago, $1 12; No. 2 Northwest and No 2 Milwaukee, $1 12@1 12½; No. 2 red winter, $1 16@1 18; No. 1 white, $1 25; Rye dull and heavy; Western, 65@66c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn—receipts, 298,000 bushels; steamed 45¼@46¾c; No. 2 46¼@47c; No. 2 white 53c. Oats moderately active; receipts 66,000 bushels; western mixed 28@32c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hhops dull and unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar quiet and nominally unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firm; crude 7¼@7½c; refined 11½c. Tallow steady and unchanged. Rosin firm at 45@52½c. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Turpentine at 29@29½c. Mess pork at $6 00@9 50. Beef quiet and unchanged; western long clear middles dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 08. Butter and cheese dull and unchanged. Metals manufactured steady and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged extras $4 40@5 00; western extras $4 30@5 25; Minnesota extras $4 50@6 00; patents $6 00@9 00; superfines $2 50@3 75; winter extras $5 00@6 00. Wheat active, firm, higher and strong; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 05 cash and May; 98½@98¾c June; 94½c July; No. 3, 92½@92¾c; rejected 77½c. Corn active, firm and higher at 37c cash; 36¾c May; 36¾c June; 36¾c July; 37¼c August; rejected 34c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher 23¼ cash and May; 23½c June; 23⅝c July. Rye steady and unchanged at 52c. Barley firmer at 47½c. Pork active, firm and higher, $8 25 cash and June; $8 40@8 42½ July; $8 57½@8 60 August. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $6 47½ cash and June; $6 52½ July; $6 65 August. Bulkmeats fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders 3¾c; short rib 4¾c; short clear 4¾c. Alcohol higher and sales made at $1 34. Whisky nominally unchanged at $1 04. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 1⅞@2c. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 115,000 bushels; corn, 561,000 bushels; oats, 120,000 bushels; rye, 6,500 bushels; barley 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 86,000 bushels; corn, 453,000 bushels; oats, 132,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 1,400 bushels.

Close—Wheat easier; June 98c; July 93½c. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firmer at an advance of ⅛@¼c. Pork active, firm and higher; $8 32½ June; $8 47½ July; $8 67½ August. Lard active, firm and higher; $6 52½ June; $6 60 July; $6 67½ for August.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Flour dull weak and lower; superfine $3 50; double $4 25; treble $4 50@5 50; high grades $5 80@5 75. Corn—demand fair and market firm; yellow mixed 53c; yellow 55c white 53c. Oats in fair demand at 34½@25c. Cornmeal dull and lower $2 65. Hay steady; prime 12@12½c; choice 15c. Pork quiet but firm $8 75@9 00. Lard steady; tierce 6¾@7¼c; kegs 7¼@7¾c. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders loose 3¾c; packed 4c. Bacon steady; shoulders 4½c; clear rib 5¼c; clear 5½c. Hams scarce and firm; short clear 7½@9c as in size; uncanvassed 6½@7c. Whisky steady; rectified $1 03@1 05. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 14¾@18c gold. Sugar quiet; inferior to good common 6@6¾c; common to good common 6¾@7½c; yellow clarified 8¼@8¾c. Molasses dull; common 20@23c; fair 25@28c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¼@7c. Brand dull weak and lower at 65c. Gold 101½@101¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium. Sterling 4 88¾.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower No. 3 red fall 95@98c cash; 93¾@95¾c; closing 95¾c June; 97@92¾c; closing 94¼c July; No. 4, 83½@95c. Corn lower; No. 2 35@35¼c cash; 35¼c June; 35¾@36¼c July. Oats heavy; No. 2 22⅝@24c cash; 24¼c bid June, 23¼c bid July. Rye nominally unchenged at 52c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 05. Pork higher jobbing at $8 50@8 75 latter delivered. Lard in small lots $6 37½@6 40. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Bacon stronger at $4 37½. $4 40, $5 05, $5 15 $5 25, $5 85. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 78,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Cotton steady and firm at 10¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $4 85@6 25. Wheat in fair demand; red $1 00@105. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher at 38@40c. Oats dullat 28@30c. Rye dull and lower at 55@58c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork strong; sales at $8 50. Lard in fair demand; current make $6 45; kettle $7 00@7 50. Bulkmeats quiet and firm at $3 75@4 50@4 75. Bacon firmer and in improved demand at $4 12½@5 12½@5 75@5 50. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 03. Butter firmer but not quotably higher; prime to choice and Western Reserve 12@15c; central Ohio 8@11c. Linseed oil steady at 57@60c. Hogs—demand fair and market firm; common at $2 60@3 00; light at $3 00@3 15; packing $3 10@3 25; butchers' $3 22@3 35; receipts 1,735 head; shipments, 545 head.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Flour flat and unchanged; superfines $3 00@3 50; extras $4 00@4 50; Pennsylvania family $5 25@5 65; Minnesota $4 75@5 50; high grades $6 00@7 50. Wheat flat; western red $1 12@1 16; amber $1 18@1 22; white $1 22. Corn dull; yellow 46c; mixed 45¼@45¼c. Oats—white western 30@31c; western mixed 28@29c. Rye dull at 63@65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged; Western reserve 13@15c; creamery 18@20c. Cheese dull and unchanged; Western choice 8¼@8¾c. Eggs dull and unchanged; western 11@11½c. Petroleum steady and unchanged; crude 9@9¼c; refined 11¼c. Whisky dull at $1 07. Receipts—Wheat 32,000 bushels; corn, 307,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and advanced ¼c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 03¾; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02; No. 2, $1 00; May, $1 00; June, 99½c; July, 97¾c; No. 3, 92¾c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 37¼c, new 33¼c. Oats easier; No. 2, 23¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley unsettled and neglected; No. 2 spring, 62c; June 61c; July 62c. Provisions quiet and firmer. Pork at $8 25. Lard—prime steam, $6 50@7 00. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 68,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,600 barrels; wheat, 49,000 bushels.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 29.—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, spot, $1 09; seller June $1 09¼; No. 2 red winter, seller June, $1 05¾; seller July $1 05; rejected Wabash held at 82c. Corn steady; high mixed 39c; No. 2, spot, 38¼c; seller June 38¾c; seller July 39¾c; No. 2 white 41c; rejected 37c; damaged 34c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 25c; No. 2 white 24c; Michigan held at 26c; rejected 23c. Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 39,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Fl